THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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FASHIONS FOR 1866

Universally Demand

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

OR

Double Spring

SKIRTS!

THEY will not bend or break like [illegible] ... "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

At wholesale by all the leading Jobbers in this city. For sale by all retailers who sell first-class Skirts.

WESTS, BRADLEY, & CAREY,

Sole owners of the Patent and exclusive Manufacturers, [illegible] New York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"This skirt is really the one long desired, being capable of enduring any amount of crushing and dragging without the slightest damage to its shape." [illegible]

"The 'Duplex Elliptic' is the greatest improvement in hoop skirts."—N. Y. Daily Times.

[illegible]

"The 'Duplex Elliptic' is accepted as the latest step toward perfection in skirts."—N. Y. [illegible]

[illegible]—Boston Post.

CAUTION.

Buyers of DUPLEX SKIRTS [illegible] ... for J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic [illegible]

WATERING-PLACES.

SUMMER RESORT

BEDFORD SPRINGS.

This old and well-known watering place is now open for the reception of visitors, having been leased by the undersighed for a term of years; greatly enlarged and improved since last season by the addition of more rooms and enlargement of the yard and pleasure-grounds. The proprietors are prepared to offer every convenience and comfort to their guests.

Our terms will be as follows: Per week, $12 or $2 per day. Children and servants half price.

Stage fair daily from Jericho to the Springs will be $1 50 cents. Persons on arriving at Jericho will call for J. Bowling & Co.'s line, which will be in readiness for all trains. HUNT & BAKER, Proprietors.

N. B.—One of the proprietors, Dr. Hunt, being an excellent physician, visitors can rely on medical attentions when required.

Bedford, Ky., June 1, 1866. j2 dtf

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE COS.' CELEBRATED,

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

From 4 to 35 Horse Power.

Also Portable Saw Mills

We have the oldest, largest, and most complete works in the United States, devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Portable Engines and Saw Mills, which, for simplicity, compactness, power, and economy of fuel, are conceded by experts to be superior to any ever offered to the public.

The great amount of boiler room, fire surface, and cylinder area which we give to the rated horse power make our Engines the most powerful and cheapest in use; and they are adapted to every purpose where power is required.

All sizes constantly on hand or furnished on short notice.

Descriptive circulars, with price list, sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y.

Branch Office 96 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City.

ASIATIC CHOLERA

IN CHINA.

Almost every case cured with Pain-Killer!

From Rev. R. Telford, Missionary in China.

WASHINGTON, PA., June 22.

Messrs. PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I.

DEAR SIRS: During a residence of some ten years as a missionary in Siam and China, I found your Vegetable Pain Killer a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge the cholera.

In administering the medicine I found it most effectual to give a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in a gill of hot water sweetened with sugar; then, after about fifteen minutes, begin to give a tablespoonful of the same mixture every few minutes until relief was obtained. [illegible] ... who had the cholera, and took the medicine faithfully in the way stated above, eight out of ten recovered.

Truly yours, R. TELFORD.

If attacked with Diarrhea, Dysentery or Cramp Cholic, don't delay the use of the Pain Killer. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

au d&m

Louisville Medical (formerly Dr. Jones's) Dispensary,

NO. 105 FIFTH STREET, COR. Court Place, between Market and Jefferson, for the cure of special diseases. Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Syphilis treated and cured with pleasant, reliable, and infallible remedies. Dr. WHITE, the world's renowned syphilis, is ever ready to try his skill on the above diseases, which must and will yield to his remedies as by magic. A perfect cure guaranteed in every case.

Gonorrhea cured in a few days without the use of painful remedies. Recent cases of gonorrhea cured for $5. [illegible] cases of [illegible] And all chronic cases treated at the above low rates.

Medicines furnished in all cases. All business and correspondence strictly private. Seminal Debility, Nocturnal Emissions, and all troubles arising [illegible] self-abuse treated and permanently cured in a short time.

A plain sign will be found over the door. All communications by letter or otherwise should be addressed to "Louisville Medical Dispensary, 105 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky."

Office hours between 8 A. M. and 9 P. M.

DR. A. B. WHITE, Physician and Consulting Surgeon.

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STEVENS'S PATENT STEAM PACKING.

HAVING purchased the Right for the above Packing for the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson, including the privilege of its use any place, we would inform all parties using STEAM ENGINES that we are now fully prepared to make and supply the same. This packing requires no attention after being placed in the cylinder, dispensing with the use of springs and expanding solely by the steam pressure. It will accommodate itself to inequalities in the cylinder that no other packing will do. We have tested it fully in the past six months, having applied it to many engines, and its use is being generally adopted on the principal railroads, giving in all cases the most perfect satisfaction, and proving itself to be a steam-economizer.

All parties are cautioned against infringements.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN, & CO.,

Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop,

j9 dam Corner Tenth and Main sts.

BRADSHAW & BRO.,

Architects,

HAVE removed to the northeast corner of Bullitt and Main streets, over Citizens' Bank. jy25 dim

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Conducted by the Spanish Government.

$360,000 in Gold Drawn Every 17 Days!

Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver; also for all Government Securities.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall st., New York.

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Daily per year [illegible]
Daily for 6 months [illegible]
Daily for 3 months [illegible]
Daily for 1 month [illegible]

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.—[illegible] ... with a copy to the getter up of the club. [illegible]

Additions may be made to the club at club rates, at any time.

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PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

W. N. HALDEMAN, [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

Mexico and Maximilian.

A contemporary expresses its sympathy with Maximilian and says he was not to blame for attempting to improve his fortune by accepting the throne expressly got up for his use by the French Emperor. He expected on the whole to be better off, even though it was necessary, in accepting the new position, to disinherit himself at home as a member of the royal household. The Mexican project had an air of romance about it that must have been quite fascinating, and then to be the protege of Louis Napoleon was of itself no mean distinction, to say nothing of the substantial guaranty of success promised by the relationship. But things have not improved. There has been a startling deficit in balancing the accounts of the treasury. Moreover, the Mexican people have not valued at a high rate the boon of royalty forced upon their acceptance. At the very outset he was compelled to encounter the hostility of the Church faction, on account of his confirmation of the decrees of Juarez relating to ecclesiastical property, and at no subsequent period has he enjoyed the adhesion of a considerable portion of the Liberal party, with whom the former had lately been engaged in protracted warfare. The Liberal element has been a constant menace to the empire, evidently lacking nothing except pecuniary means to render itself formidable. There was at one time a fair promise that the drain upon the imperial treasury—always the chief embarrassment—might be arrested in a measure by substituting a native militia for [illegible] occurrences in Europe were exceedingly ill-timed in reference to this experiment. Austria suddenly disabled, Belgium threatened with a derangement of her frontiers, and France deeply engrossed with the broils of the continent, Maximilian was almost forgotten. The Empress Carlotta thought to awaken a degree of interest in behalf of Mexico, as the need of assistance was becoming urgent, and repaired to Paris, but meanwhile the proposed enforcement of the draft and known perplexities of the government seem to have encouraged the feeling of resistance to imperial rule among the Mexican people. Maximilian accordingly resolves upon stronger measures. He reorganizes his administration in hopes of purging it from the Liberal element he had attempted to conciliate; unfriendly newspapers are made to feel their dependence on royal favor; manifestations of disorder are quickly checked by the military arm. With an adequate force, the crisis now threatened may be passed in safety, but the opposite effect may be produced of developing into fearful energy the latent dissatisfaction which pervades the remains of the old republic.

And the recent successes of the Liberals under Juarez tend to still further weaken his hold upon the country, while the President's recent proclamation declaring null and void Maximilian's blockade pronunciamento puts him in an awkward fix, and is really in the character of a menace.

It will be well for all South America that this danger of European invasion should now have its fullest test, for it can never be tried under more favorable circumstances than it has been in Mexico. If, then, it can be worn out there by sheer attrition, if by no other means, if it can demonstrate to France and Spain that under no circumstances can a foreign yoke be reimposed upon an American State, it will be an invaluable lesson for the nations of the old world, and an excellent defense for the young republics south of us.

AT WHAT AGE GREAT MEN HAVE MARRIED.—The Courier des Etats Unis gives, for the benefit of bachelors, the following specimens of illustrious names and the periods of their ages at marriage: Adam 0, Shakspeare 18, Ben Johnson 21, Franklin 24, Mozart 25, Dante, Kepler, Fuller, Johnson, Kirke, Scott 26, Byron, Washington, Bonaparte 27, Penn and Sterne 28, Nelson 29, Burns 30, Chaucer, Hogarth, and Peel 32, Wordsworth and Davy 33, Aristotle 36, Sir William Jones and Wellington 37, Wilberforce 38, Luther 42, Addison 44, Wesley and Young 47, Swift 49, Buffon 55, Parr 120. The Courier adds that when we see Adam married on the day of his birth, and old Parr at 120 years no man can despair of having authority for changing the state of blessed singleness at any age. The fact is that the margin is great enough to include those even to whom marriage would seem to be forbidden fruit. We have only to add that as long as the vestal lamp holds out to burn, the vestal too may change her lamp for Hymen's torch.

A Connecticut paper says: "The wife of John Michaels, of Bethany, finished hoeing potatoes on Friday, and on Monday gave birth to three daughters—one weighing 11½ pounds, another 11¼, and the third 10¾—all as lively as Guinea pigs."

LITERARY.

ENGLISH TRAVELLERS AND ITALIAN BRIGANDS. A Narrative of Capture and Captivity. With a Map and several Illustrations. 12mo. cloth. $1 75. New York: Harper & Brother. Louisville: John P. Morton & Co.

We have read this book with commingled commiseration and disgust. Commiseration for Mr. Moens's sufferings and disgust at his stupid cowardice and inanity. Here was a stock exchange broker who was forced to pay over $20,000 ransom, and who on an occasion could have killed three brigands and secured his liberty, and at the same time done a service to society, yet refrained, and excuses himself with a mawkish shrinking to take human life, while he constantly asserts that his own was in deadly peril. In one regard the book is valuable as giving an inside view of brigand life, and yet we doubt the truth of Mr. Moens's descriptions generally, for it is hardly possible for a man with so little nerve to be able to see clearly or tell truly what he saw and experienced under such circumstances. Indeed, there is a palpable vein of exaggeration running through the whole book which impairs the flavor, and we are forced to the conclusion that Mr. Moens was a poor specimen of plucky John Bull, and cannot sympathize with him on his pecuniary loss simply because he had not the courage to attempt to escape from his captors.

"Every Saturday" will be enlarged on the 1st of September, and will present 40 instead of 32 pages of reading matter. Serial stories will constitute a new feature of this popular periodical. The first of these, "Silcote of Silcotes," opens charmingly. Translations from French periodicals will also frequently be published, and attractive selections from the leading English magazines will continue to render "Every Saturday" a prime favorite with the public.

The Atlantic Monthly for September was received yesterday. The most notable paper in the number is Dr Hedge's article on University Reform. Mrs. R. C. Waterston contributes a fine essay on Woman's Work in the Middle Ages. There are poems by Longfellow, H. T. Tuckerman, and C. P. Cranch, a paper on Life Insurance, and many other articles of interest and value.

MR. STEVENS ON PROVIDENCE.—In a speech at Lancaster, Pa., the other day, Mr. Thaddeus Stevens came down severely upon the President, whose nomination as Vice-President he said he had opposed at the start. Mr. Stevens thinks nations are punished by Providence for their crimes, and that Mr. Johnson is sent to us because the nation does not do justice. A year ago the Republican leaders thought Providence gave us Mr. Johnson as President as a token of especial favor, and that the mild policy of Mr. Lincoln was to be departed from. We are afraid the Republican leaders cannot be recognized as authorized interpreters of the Divine will.

Mr. Stevens also said: "I may say that I am not much disappointed. I opposed his nomination. It is our fault if we are cheated. Johnson was a Breckinridge Democrat, and he never renounced one principle of that Democracy. He only left them when they went out and he believed they could not succeed."

General Butler will please take notice that Mr. Stevens doubts the reality of the conversion of Breckinridge Democrats.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

AN ANCIENT REVOLVER.—In the historical collection of Dresden is an object of great interest—a perfect revolving pistol, more than two hundred years old, an antiquated, half-made, rough, rudimentary affair, but as thoroughly finished a pistol as were the Toledo and Damascus blades of elder date. It is of the same size as a Colt's revolver, and not only were the revolving barrels of precisely the same structure, size and shape, but they were six in number. The only point of inferiority was that in this there is no spring to bring up the next barrel when one is fired; it must be done with the hand. Colonel Colt was shown the pistol when in Europe shortly before his death. His face was very expressive when he saw his own invention applied more than two centuries since. Of course the lock was flint, and yet, being a revolving lock, it was packed away in very small space, and the whole aspect of the pistol was as neat and attractive as any modern revolver. There is also another fire-arm still more interesting. It is a Whitworth gun, perfect in every respect excepting that the bore is square instead of six-sided. Truly, there is nothing new under the sun.

NEW STYLE OF VISITING CARDS IN PARIS.—One of the novelties that have come into favor of late in the world of fashion is the ingenious modification of the ordinary visiting card which has been so generally adopted in London. Instead of the usual *p. d. n.* or *p. p. c.* written in pencil under the name of the caller, these cabalistic signs and two other similar abbreviations are engraved in the four corners of the card, the visitor turning down one or other of these corners according to the message he wishes to leave. The [illegible] of the corners is not always the same, and those who provide themselves with two or three sets of cards thus prepared are able, by choosing among them the one which contains the sign of the intimation they wish to convey, to communicate without the trouble of writing almost any of the little messages [illegible] interchanged between the people living in the same social circle.

A CONDUCTOR IN TROUBLE.—A German who had taken too much lager was traveling on a train of cars in Illinois last Friday, when the conductor demanded his ticket. He kept perfectly still, and neither spoke nor looked at the conductor, and neither showed his ticket nor paid his fare. The conductor saw what was the matter, and quietly took the German's pocket-book which was on his lap, and afterward, when the man became more sober, went to him, returned the pocket-book and received his ticket. When they reached the station at which the German was to alight he called an officer and had the conductor arrested on a charge of theft. The conductor was compelled to let the train go on without him but the charge of course was not proven.

A poor young man named Josiah Manheim, living at Natchez, Mississippi, has recently become possessed of a fortune of half a million. A letter from Natchez says: "He came here without a cent of money about one month ago. It appears that during the war he did a great many favors for an old man from England, who was on a visit to this country, and since the man has gone home he has been taken sick and died, and in his will he leaves this young man, Manheim, a fortune of five hundred thousand dollars. The young man leaves here in a few days for Liverpool to get his money."

The Selma (Ala.) Messenger uses the following complimentary language with regard to a young gentleman of that place, who is much given to serenading the ladies: "For having heard him declare in tuneful strains, to each of six young ladies in one evening, that she was 'all the world' to him, we can safely indorse him as the most 'harmonious lyre' of our acquaintance."

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—The Italian journals report a frightful catastrophe at Piacenza. A small powder mill blew up, and communicated the fire to a factory of cartridges, which likewise exploded. About sixty young women, some soldiers, and several civil laborers were all buried in the burning ruins. The exact number of the dead and wounded is not known.

Letter from Tennessee.

SHELBYVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 11, 1866.

Editors of the Louisville Journal:

There are but two things that make a visit to Shelbyville pleasant in midsummer—viz., the hospitality of the residents of the place and the beauty of its daughters. We Kentuckians are in the habit of claiming for our State a greater amount of hospitality than can be found in any part of the Union, and we believe that we excel all other States in the possession of beautiful women. Our experience of several days convinces us that Tennessee not only compares most favorably in the possession of these two distinguishing Kentucky virtues with Kentucky, but bids fair to excel her. Shelbyville certainly can claim a greater share of both of these qualities than any other small inland city in the whole country. That we Kentuckians believe this is readily proved by the fact that several of our excellent young gentlemen have married and are living here. And yet the supply of beauty is by no means exhausted. Uncle Sam, in this part of his vineyard, can give us all a [illegible] darling [illegible], if we but prove ourselves worthy of the gift!

The hospitality of this place was never more kindly shown than by my distinguished young legal friend, Mr. H——, who, with a genuine kindness of heart, rescued me from a miserable hotel, and perhaps death from tough beef, uncooked chicken, hard biscuit, and rough corn dodgers, and gave me those things which ever make life pleasant to a traveler—an elegant room, clean beds, and choicest food. May his shadow never grow less!

Shelbyville is not now a pretty place, and yet prior to the war it must have been celebrated for its beauty. It looks old and dilapidated now and with its ruins excites our commiseration. The armies worked it great damage, destroyed its court-house, ruined its fine collegiate and academical buildings, and mutilated many other of its finest buildings. Its streets were destroyed and its pavements torn up and its business chased from it. It can but be the wreck of what it was in its happiest days; and yet it presents so cheerful, pleasant and business-like an appearance that a stranger must like it. A loyal man must admire its citizens, for during the time that loyalty was dangerous in Tennessee old Bedford, of which Shelbyville is the county-seat, remained true to the Government, stubbornly refusing to worship the calf which Confederate idolaters put up for it.

It never once faltered in its devotion to the Union. Its prominent men—the Coopers, the Wiseners and Caldwells—boldly pronounced their love for the old flag, and suffered for it as only the loyal men of Tennessee could suffer! When I see one of these bold, true patriots my heart goes out to him in truest admiration. I can but think of all that he dared—Southern prisons, confiscation and conscription, when he held up his hand for government and freedom! I can but love him for the suffering which has purified him—made him a true patriot!

In a business point of view Shelbyville does not present very great inducements just yet for capitalists. The war too severely injured its people to permit them thus early to recover from their losses. And yet the wealth of its soil will compel money to flow here in a time, and now that it has been relieved from the blighting curse of slavery, Yankee ingenuity will follow the money!

The bar at this place is distinguished for its talent. The Hons. Ed and Henry Cooper, W. H. Wisener, and Caldwell are celebrated all over the State for their legal ability. The first named gentleman represents this Congressional district in Congress, and officiated, as you remember, as private secretary for President Johnson for a time. He is loved and admired by his whole district both for his great ability and his political honesty. He is a warm supporter of President Johnson, and looks forward most hopefully to the success of the policy of the President. Mr. Cooper assures me that the defeat of our gallant Hobson has chagrined him very much, as he believes it did the President, and that Duvall's election must injure the true conservative party, North and South.

Apropos, the election of Duvall has most materially strengthened the radical party in Tennessee. Those men who once denounced the Legislature of this State for the franchise law, and who believed in restoring every possible right to returned rebels, do not hesitate to declare now that the organization and success of the Duvall party in Kentucky—a party exclusively led and controlled by rebels—convinces them that the franchise law has and does save the Union party in Tennessee from destruction. It is a favorite expression amongst loyal men here when denouncing rebellion to say "as disloyal as Kentucky." Our disloyalty, or rather our want of a prominent loyalty, has made us a by-word in the mouths of Union men everywhere South. I do not mean radicals. I speak of conservative Union men. Political excitement here is growing in strength. The "rads" are sure of success, while the Johnson men do not anticipate defeat. The "rads" hold a convention here on the 24th inst. to appoint delegates to the 3d of September Convention. Brownlow, Stokes, Maynard, and others speak.

We've got no cholera here, and are sufficiently far from it to fear it but little. In fact, so good is the health of the people here that I should not advise any Kentucky physician to locate here if he is driven out of that State by Buchanan's threat.

A brown-eyed girl at my elbow says she wants to see Mr. Prentice, and suggests that I send him her—he won't take anything but love—eh? Say to your senior that I shan't show her any of Faxy's [illegible] descriptions of his handsome self. I'll show her Lines to a Lady, and let her get from his poetry a face which she can "Shrine in Memory's Urn." Say to him (Prentice) that if he wants a face to inspire him, to—look over my shoulder.

Good-bye. OBSERVER.

IMITATION $50 COMPOUND INTEREST NOTE.—The New York Times has been shown a counterfeit $50 compound interest note, so well executed as to cause the publishers of the National Bank Note Detector to issue an extra describing it. The points of difference between the counterfeit and genuine are so slight as to require the closest observation to detect them. They are imitations of the issue of July 16, 1864, and have a slight scratchy appearance. The words "three years after date," on the top of the bill, nearly touch the words "Treasury Department," while in the genuine there is a space of nearly three-eighths of an inch between. The last button of Hamilton's coat is a quarter of an inch from the lower margin of the small $50s, while in the genuine the button touches the margin.

"ALL RIGHT, DE SAUTY."—As our old friend has not appeared at the cable's end this year, people are asking what has become of him? He has now no longer any connection with the company. He resigned and his resignation was accepted; because—so it is whispered—he had so testy a temper that he made everybody his enemy. He was capricious and overbearing, it is alleged, and although informed of the fault in the cable before it went over, he pooh-poohed at it. It was this conduct which caused the last expedition to fail. Mr. Willoughby Smith, his successor, has been connected with the laying of almost every submarine cable in existence.—*Boston Journal.*

At Darmstadt a Russian envoy arrived with orders to look after the interests of the Grand Duke, the Czar's brother-in-law, the town being occupied by the Prussians. With him came a number of Russian gentlemen, who, taking up their quarters in the houses of the aristocracy, hung out Russian flags, as so many claims to exemption from having soldiers quartered upon the premises. The Prussians have not thought it worth their while to dispute the justice of the claim.

A captain of a sail boat on the Potomac the other day got very drunk and fell into the river. Not knowing that he was in the Potomac, but believing that he had fallen into the hold of the vessel, and that it had filled with water, he cried out, "Come here, Jemmy, and steer the boat, while I bail her out." He was rescued.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

The Details of Peace Negotiations—Napoleon's Claims—The New Map of Germany.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 31, 1866.

Two great events have happily coincided—the successful submersion of the Atlantic cable and the re-establishment of the peace of Europe. Thus the first tidings of importance which will be flashed across to the New World, through the magical conductor which now lies safely slumbering beneath the depths of ocean, will be the restored tranquillity of the elder hemisphere. A more striking example of the immense benefit to mankind which has just been achieved by the combination of British and American capital and perseverance could scarcely have presented itself at the outset. The important tidings which might otherwise have kept markets in fluctuation and bankers and merchants in suspense for a fortnight will now be known to you almost as soon as to ourselves; and men of business in America will be made aware that they may count upon an Old World gradually subsiding into new and more assured forms of stability, instead of bursting out, as seemed only too probable a few days back, into fresh and more widely-spread scenes of conflagration.

The intelligence which has doubtless ere this reached you is, you will perceive, in complete accordance with that communicated in my letter of Friday last. I there stated, somewhat in anticipation, I think, of the general run of correspondence, that the armistice which was to be the prelude to the preliminaries of peace had been concluded between Austria and Prussia. This was written on the 27th inst., and the following day, Saturday, the 28th, an official note from the Minister of the Interior, posted at the Bourse, informed the public that on the 26th an armistice of a month and the basis of a definite peace had been signed at once by the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Prussia, and by the representatives of Bavaria on behalf of that power and the southern States of Germany. The immense importance of this accomplished fact deprives of much of their interest the events which preceded and led to it. But some of the latter, which have since come to my knowledge, deserve perhaps a passing word of remark. It seems that up to the very last moment of the negotiations the scales of peace and war hung events in the balance, and that it was really touch and go as to which influence might eventually prevail. The five days truce expired, it appears, on the 26th, and not on the 27th, as generally stated and supposed: and it was, therefore, only on the very day and almost the very hour of expiration, that a successful issue was at last arrived at. Of such a result the Emperor Napoleon and his Government claim (and I consider with justice) to have been the chief instruments. The exigencies of both belligerents ran high, and were supported on one side by the eagerness of the Prussian officers to renew the conflict, and on the other by the war party in the Austrian Cabinet. In fact, an agreement or a concession seemed at one moment to be hopeless. It was then that France spoke with a tone and authority she had not yet exhibited. No threats were used; but both parties were made to feel their responsibility in case the war should be resumed through their excessive requirements, and were also made further to understand that a re-opening of the conflict by either party in order to carry out those requirements would not be *allowed* finally to promote the end in view. This attitude suggested the necessity of reflection and moderation, and both parties finally acquiesced in the proposals which emanated mainly from the French Cabinet. What the conditions agreed to consisted of appears to be pretty nearly as follows:

The Confederation formed at the Congress of Vienna is recognized as being dissolved. Of the two new Confederations to be formed, of North and South Germany, (on either side of the Maine,) Prussia is to have the supreme military and diplomatic direction of the former. The states of the South are each to preserve its independent action, but are at liberty to form by treaty a Southern Confederation if they please. But of *neither* Confederation, if I am rightly informed, can Austria make herself a constituent part, or be connected with them otherwise than as a foreign power. Her German provinces are expressly declared no longer to form part of Germany. A strange result of a conflict which derives its origin from the principle of nationalities!

The kingdom of Saxony remains intact; an impunity for which it is said to be indebted to the long-standing friendship and old acquaintance existing between King Frederic William and King John, and which induced the former old gentleman to declare, in the very teeth of Bismark, who intended making only a mouthful of the whole Saxon kingdom—that he positively refused to aggrandize himself at his friend's expense. At least so the incident has been represented to me. Hanover will not fare quite so well, and a portion of her Southern Provinces will be annexed to round off neatly the Prussian frontier on the North. The fate of Nordfort is yet undecided but it seems that the position of the town will ultimately be assimilated to that of Hamburg and other free cities of Northern Germany. With regard to a war indemnity, payable by Austria, it would appear that all that has yet been decided is that such indemnity shall be forthcoming, but its amount is left undecided. I have again allowed myself to dwell on these matters until my space is filled, and have only room to add that the Emperor, feeling doubtless that his work is done (and well done) for the moment, has gone off to Vichy to enjoy his holidays, leaving to the Empress and his Minister the cares of government.

A BRAVE BOY.—Two little children of B. L. Wood, of Taunton, Mass.—a boy aged eight and a little girl—were riding in a chaise the other day when the horse switched the reins from the hands of the boy, and started off on the jump. The daughter jumped out, but the little chip of a boy climbed by the dasher until he reached the back strap of the harness, and worked himself along the shaft until he mounted the horse, and seizing the check rein drew him up beside a fence and stopped him. The horse being all the time on the run, this was a remarkable exploit for a lad whose weight is forty six pounds. On being questioned, he said he could not discover anything to be 'fraid of."

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—A strange murder was committed in Jerusalem, Lancaster county, Pa., on the 6th. The victim was Mrs. Mary Emerson, wife of a wealthy citizen. She was found in the nursery, her child in her arms, with a dagger in her heart, around which was twined a cord. She had been nursing her child when the fatal blow was struck, and the dagger passed through one cheek of the infant, pinning it fast to her bosom. Mrs. Emerson, when discovered, had probably been dead about an hour. The wound of the child was not serious. There is not the slightest clew to the murderer. The affair is wrapped in profound mystery.

Mery is lauded up now as the type of French wit. Being ill in bed, two Jesuits dressed as laymen presented themselves at his house. Voltaire penetrated their disguise.

"Who are you?" said he.

"Two companions of Jesus."

"Very well; but of what species? If you were companions of his birth you are two beasts (he probably alluded to the oxen in the manger), and if you are companions of his death you are two robbers, and I have nothing to do with either sort. Go about your business."

A New Bedford paper (the Standard) is down upon croquet "like a thousand of brick." The Standard says: "It only encourages silliness, affectation and laziness, and we hope that its reign will be as short as the fashion of a Parisian bonnet and that the next popular amusement will be one that has something in it more worthy of public favor, and more beneficial to body and mind.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Missourians Visit the President.

Dark Picture of Missouri Affairs.

They Appeal for Protection.

President Promises it to Them.

Advices from Matamoras, Mex.

Americans Trying to Get Back.

A Great Fenian Demonstration.

Matters in Washington City.

Rumor About Howard's Removal.

Prospect of Stanton's Quitting.

Cholera News from Various Points

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, August 21.

The World's special says that the Missouri delegation to the Philadelphia Convention yesterday called upon the President. The members of the delegation present numbered Major-General B. H. Smith, three brigadier-generals, several colonels, all of whom had seen service, and also a number of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of Missouri, among whom are Chas. M. Ellard, Chas. G. Mauro, and ex-Gov. King. The delegation was introduced by Hon. Jno. Hogan, of Missouri, and Col. Jos. A. Broadhead stepping forward, said: "It gives me great pleasure to congratulate you on the important events which have recently taken place in Philadelphia. I am happy to be able to say that the hearts of the people of our State are in perfect accord with that movement and fully sustain your national policy. But Missouri to-day does not possess a republican form of government, and although we are not here to-day to ask any action on the part of yourself or any branch of the Government, the day may come when it will be necessary for us to fall back upon the General Government and ask it to guarantee to us a republican form of government, for we are now subjected to the tyranny of a faction that has deprived our people of both religious and civil liberty. I will now present you, Mr. President, these papers containing a brief statement of the condition of affairs in Missouri, and which, I hope, you will examine at your leisure. We feel it important that you should know and that the country should know the true condition of affairs."

Ex-Gov. King then said: "Mr. President, we would also call your attention to the fact that the offices at the disposal of the Federal Government are now in the hands of the enemies of the conservative Union men of the State. I might refer to particular names, but now will simply ask you to look into the matter with such attention as it deserves and with reference to a change therein. We feel that the Federal offices in our State have been accidentally or otherwise so filled as to put great power into the hands of those who are the greatest obstacles to the restoration of order and liberty in the State. We would not ask action in this matter, but that it is necessary to have a change in this respect for the good of the people, and to enable them, in accordance with their desires, to sustain the Administration—the greatest obstacle to their doing so being these holders of Federal offices, who are even now using all their influence against the restoration of harmony in the State. I presume not to know how you feel in this matter, but the New Hampshire delegation have spoken at length upon it, and I would not have referred to it only in Missouri we are more peculiarly situated than the people of any State in the Union. The people feel oppressed and borne down by the bayonet. We are threatened by it, and unless some steps are taken by you to relieve us from the Military Governor of that Department, our people must continue powerless; but if some demonstration were made, some show of protection by the Federal Government, some assurance that it will protect them in all their rights, they would go fearlessly to the polls and cast their votes for the Union. We don't ask that any man shall vote who cannot take the oath of loyalty. On the contrary, we always inculcated it and insisted that they must take the test oath or not present themselves to vote at all. But I say such is the state of feeling among the people that unless they can have some assurance of protection being given them by the Federal Government, there are thousands who will not go to the polls, though they could conscientiously go.

"The late proclamation by the Governor of the State was an additional source of intimidation, and we think there might be means through the military commander of that department to restore peace and order, but while the Governor rules every step he takes is calculated to set us back. Three-fourths of the loyal men of the State are now disfranchised under the government they have. If we can in any manner gain the assurance of the General Government that it will stand by the people our success is certain. In the absence of this I have no guarantee that a single man would come forward in support of your administration.

"In speaking of appointments, I know there may have been circumstances under which certain questionable appointments and removals were inevitable, but in the future those conditions can have no control."

The President in reply said: "We will try to perform everything that depends upon us here, and I think you will find the protection of the Government, as far as practicable, afforded to you. General Hancock will be upon the ground, and give you every possible assistance within the legitimate sphere of his duties."

Ex-Gov. King remarked: "We should like it if he could be put in the foreground."

To this the President replied: "He is the commander of that department."

Colonel Broadhead said: "I am instructed by the delegation to present to you this paper, which recommends an appointment to the War Office. It is said that certain changes are about to be made, and, without knowing that they are, upon the simple possibility, we take great pleasure in presenting the name of General Blair for the position. I may add that it is indorsed by every member of the delegation from Illinois, with one or two exceptions."

The President received the papers, and the delegation withdrew.

NEW YORK, August 21.

The report of yesterday showed a continued decrease in the number of new cases of cholera. Eight cases and seven deaths were reported.

The mortality in this city in the public institutions for the past week is reported at 748, being a decrease of 188 from the report of the previous week. The deaths from cholera numbered 145, being 105 less than the week before.

In Brooklyn the cholera also appears to be abating. The mortality during the past week was 347, of which 95 were from cholera.

Seven lives are now known to have been lost by the recent conflagration in Jersey City, and it is probable the number may reach ten. Parties are engaged in searching for the missing bodies, but there is small likelihood of their efforts being attended with success.

The loss in tobacco was 1,365 hogsheads, valued at $273,000.

CINCINNATI, August 21.

Sixty-one deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

NEW YORK, August 21.

The steamers Saxonia and City of Dublin have arrived from Europe. Their news is anticipated. The steamer Northern Light, with San Francisco dates of the 30th ult., has arrived.

The Herald's Washington special has the following items:

New life is given to-day to the report of Gen. Howard's speedy removal from the management of the Freedmen's Bureau and Gen. Tillson's appointment as his successor. No official action has yet been taken in the matter, but the universal prevalence of the rumor justifies the belief that it is not without some foundation.

The rumor prevails generally to-night that Secretary Stanton has resigned his position as Secretary of War, but I am authorized that no such resignation had been received at the White House up to a late hour this evening. The pressure for his removal is almost irresistible, and his friends admit to-night that he cannot possibly retain his position, but they scout the idea of his accepting the mission to Spain.

Steps were taken to-day by the Government to stay all proceedings for the present in the matter of the confiscation of the late Confederate General Beauregard's property in the Southern States.

BUFFALO, August 21.

The Fenian picnic has turned out large numbers. The procession this morning passed through some of the principal streets, escorted by the Irish military companies, the soldiers only being armed with guns. As the Fenians constitute a large proportion of the gathering, it is safe to say that no raid is contemplated on her Majesty's dominions to-day.

Generals Spear, Murphy and O'Neil arrived yesterday, and will be present at the picnic.

An invitation has also been extended to Col. Booker and staff.

DENVER, August 21.

Chilcott, the radical Republican, was elected delegate to Congress over Hunt, Administration.

The dispatch referred to by Senator Doolittle in the Philadelphia Convention is erroneous.

Southern counties hitherto Democratic return large Republican majorities.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.

There were twenty-eight deaths from cholera for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock this morning.

Quarantine is established at Mobile on all New Orleans vessels.

NEW YORK, August 21.

A Herald's Matamoras correspondent says that the American colonists in Mexico are begging transportation to the United States again.

Melange.

Barnum, it is suggested, would be no more of a humbug in Congress than a great many already there.

A man recently wrote to a shoemaker: "Cend me a pair of esq. Toad Shooze."

The difference between an editor and a wife is said to be that one sets articles to rights and the other writes articles to set.

A Catholic priest has commenced preaching in Salt Lake City.

The largest diving bell ever made in this country was recently cast in Boston. It roughs 15,000 pounds, and is of sufficient capacity to allow four men to work in it at one time.

Mr. Sothern has been attacked by an illness so severe that he has been compelled to suspend his performances in England for two months.

A bismuth mine has been opened in South America, two-thirds up the highest peak of the Andes—the Iljamper mountain. It is 15,606 feet above the sea, and just below the line of perpetual snow.

Credulous believers of marvelous stories in the papers should be cautious. We knew a man who never saw salt water who wrote remarkable accounts of the sea serpent. His descendants are suspected of being still about.

Dr. Johnson's definition of a [illegible] made on the moment is very neat: [illegible]

A man in Pennsylvania has been sued for $25,000 for a breach of promise. His defense is, and it ought to clear him, that he was ready to marry her last winter, but she kept putting it off, and as she weighs 285 pounds he prefers not to marry her during the warm weather.

The Church of England, under the pressure of an increased demand for ministers, has formed a new order called "readers." They are not to be addressed as "reverends," but they are to wear the surplice in their ministrations.

The assay of the gold from the rich mine of gold and silver discovered recently in Ulster county, N. Y., in the Shawangunk Mountain, which was made at the Philadelphia Mint, and certified to, proves the quartz as rich as that of Colorado.

A reporter of the Petersburg (Va.) Index, has been presented with a lovely pair of rattlesnakes, which he says he will turn loose in the streets as soon as they become tame enough.

The first of the fall elections will be held in Vermont and Maine in the early part of September. Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other Western States hold their elections in October, and Maryland, New York, and Massachusetts in November.

A little baby in search of a father has brought up at the poorhouse in Richmond for the fourth time. It has on three occasions been reclaimed by a young lady, who then leaves it at the residence of some of the wealthier citizens.

A provincial whig paper in England observes that "Blackwood is a mossy old Tory stick, with heart and strength, good in everything but politics, but there a miserable, decayed sign-board, difficult to decipher, and always pointing out the wrong road."

A General Convention of the Universalists will be held in Galesburg, Ill., on the third week in September. From the preparations making, and the promises of attendance, it seems probable that it will be the largest Universalist Convention yet held.

President Roberts of the Fenian Brotherhood has issued an order, calling the Fenian Congress to meet in Troy, N. Y., on the 4th of September next. This meeting (once a year) is made obligatory on the Congress, according to the Constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood, and for this reason the convocation is called.

The project of establishing a daily Union journal, to be the organ of the Republican party at the National Capital is under advisement by several leading politicians and capitalists. The necessity for such a journal is too manifest.

The following is a list of "commemorative weddings." Two years after *the wedding* is the "paper wedding," the fifth anniversary is the "wooden wedding," the tenth the "tin wedding," the fifteenth the "crystal wedding;" the twentieth the "china wedding," the twenty-fifth the "silver wedding," the fiftieth the "golden wedding;" the seventy-fifth the "diamond wedding."

According to statements recently made, in the discussions on war ships, which are so prevalent in Europe now, it appears that, while the United States has seventy-two iron-clads, England has but twenty-one, and France forty-two. The English War Office, however, is about to set actively to work constructing more.

The Charleston (Ill.) Courier of the 17th says: "A perfectly reliable subscriber, who lives three and a half miles west of town, informs us that he killed a rattlesnake, with four rattles and a 'button,' in his meadow, Friday. Some men who were mowing for him, killed the mate to this Saturday; and on Monday, while mowing with a mowing-machine, he himself ran into a perfect den, killing no less than fifteen rattle-snakes, a black-snake, and a striped-snake, making seventeen in all killed at the same time, and nineteen since Friday."

The French wine and brandy dealers are in great ecstacies at the deficit in the German wine crop. They think 2,700,000 hectolitres will be wanting.

Greenbacks are Good,

BUT

ROBACK'S ARE BETTER!

ROBACK'S
ROBACK'S
ROBACK'S
STOMACH
STOMACH
STOMACH
BITTERS

CURES
DYSPEPSIA
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION
SCROFULA
OLD SORES
COSTIVENESS

ROBACK'S

STOMACH BITTERS,

Sold everywhere and used by everybody.

ERUPTIONS,
REMOVES BILE
RESTORES SHATTERED
AND
BROKE-DOWN
CONSTITUTIONS

Roback's Blood Pills

Are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced. They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, [illegible]. They are ready a

BLOOD AND LIVER PILL,

And in connection with Roback's

Blood Purifier,

Will cure all the above-mentioned diseases, and by themselves will relieve and cure

Headache, Costiveness, Colic, Pains, Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels, Dizziness, &c.

DR. ROBACK'S

Stomach Bitters

Will invigorate the system and thus prevent that terrible scourge

CHOLERA,

And should be used by convalescents to strengthen the prostration which always follows an attack. Try these medicines, and you will never regret it. Ask your neighbors who have used them, and they will say they are GOOD MEDICINES, and you should try them before going for a physician.

PRINCE, WALTON, & CO.

Successors to DR. C. W. ROBACK,

Sole Proprietors,

56, 58, 60, and 62 East Third st.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FOR SALE BY

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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JUST WHAT IS WANTED

Jayne's Carminative Balsam,

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Sick Stomach,

—AND—

ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS.

The great success which has recently been met with [illegible]

A Sure and Safe Cure for Dysentery.

CAPT. JOSEPH COPELAND, [illegible] ... CARMINATIVE BALSAM ... [illegible]

Never Known to Fail in Diarrhea.

REV. A. JOHNS, Pastor of M. E. Church, [illegible] "I have never known DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM to fail [illegible] ... to all others."

Speedy Relief Afforded.

F. J. PUCKERT of Co. B, [illegible] Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, [illegible]

Cramps Relieved Immediately.

Mr. JASPER POULSON, of [illegible]

Cholera Thoroughly Cured.

REV. LEVI S. BABCOCK, D. D., [illegible] ... the CARMINATIVE. [illegible]

A Remedy for Summer Complaint.

Mr. LEVI S. MOORE, of [illegible] "I have used DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM [illegible]"

"Operated Like a Charm."

[illegible] "DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM has operated like a charm [illegible]"

Never Failed to Break up the Disease.

REV. J. B. CHANDLER, of [illegible] "When the cholera raged so fearfully [illegible] last year, we had but a small quantity of your CARMINATIVE BALSAM, enough, however, to prove its efficacy in that awful disease. The wife of one of our Siamese compositors was taken with cholera, and every effort which the native doctors could make to break up the disease was unavailing, and the woman appeared near her end. As a last resort we gave your CARMINATIVE, and [illegible] ... the woman was cured. I gave the Carminative in another case, when the person had been purging all night, and was fast drawing near her end, but was saved by its use. Whenever given at the first appearance of the disease it never failed to break it up immediately."

An Admirable Remedy for Diarrhea.

REV. R. THACKWELL, Missionary of the Presbyterian Board, writing from [illegible] says: "From my own experience I can testify that Dr. D. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM is an invaluable remedy for Dysentery, [illegible] ... by the Government medical officer had no effect."

The CARMINATIVE BALSAM and all DR. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold in Louisville by Messrs. R. A. ROBINSON & CO., WILSON, PETER & CO., and EDWARD WILDER and by Druggists generally.

jy2 MoWe&Sa aug MoWe&Sa

DR. B. O. DOYLE, DENTIST,

tenders his thanks to his friends and the public generally for their very liberal patronage, and hopes they may continue the same at his new office, No. 248 Green street, [illegible] Seventh street. He is prepared to insert Teeth and perform all other operations at moderate rates.

jy2 dim

WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] immediately, for [illegible]

WANTED—A Teacher, to take [illegible] ... from the city [illegible]

GARDENER.

WANTED—A situation as Gardener [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION—Two [illegible]

WANTED—A situation in a family [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male and Female—for MERRILL'S WASHING [illegible]

WANTED—Agents (Male or Female) [illegible] ... E. E. Lockwood, [illegible]

WANTED—Grass Farm—A gentleman [illegible] ... J. H., Saratoga Springs [illegible]

WANTED—Information of WILLIAM A. PAYNE. [illegible] JAMES A. PAYNE [illegible] Ky.

WANTED—Extraordinary!—I [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$175 per [illegible] "NEW [illegible] BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE," [illegible] Machines sent to agents on trial. For further particulars address [illegible] T. T. BECKWITH, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—A first-class SEWING MACHINE GIVEN to [illegible] ... act as Agents for us or procure us an Agent. For particulars address, [illegible] W. H. HUNTERSON, [illegible]

jy12 dim*

FOR SALE—FOR RENT

FOR RENT—I am about to fit up [illegible] ... H. C. PINDELL, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Broadway Lot—A [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE—That new and convenient [illegible] ... JAMES L. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, [illegible] Ky.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Stock FARM [illegible] ... A. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two Splendid Building LOTS [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible]

FOR SALE—Valuable Property—[illegible] ... VIRGIL McKNIGHT.

FOR RENT—Dwelling—A nice two-story and attic Brick Dwelling, [illegible]

FOR LEASE OR RENT—All and [illegible] ... DAVIS & HARRISON, [illegible]

FOR RENT—A Desirable Office over A. A. Blanchard's New Store, Main street three doors above Third. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A modern-style two-story brick-house, containing eight rooms, [illegible] ... No. [illegible] north side Main, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FOR SALE—60 feet of Ground, north side of Main street, 60 feet west from Thirteenth street, depth [illegible] feet to an alley; street; [illegible] feet to an alley of 20 feet.

And for Lease for a Term of Years,

[illegible] ... W.M. PRATHER, [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—A Farm of EIGHTY ACRES, in Scott county, Indiana, [illegible] ... Kentucky. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Land—820 acres of [illegible] ... JAS. F. BUCKNER [illegible]

HIBBITT & SON,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,

Dealers in Bacon, Lard, & Flour,

No. 72 Market, bet. Second & Third

LOUISVILLE, KY.

jy14 dam

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
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Green street, between Third and Fourth.

FOR CONGRESS.
LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.
ELECTION SEPTEMBER 15.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 22, 1866.

Necessity of the National Union Movement.

This movement has come because there is a necessity for it. The times and the exigencies of the country demand it. There is a want felt in the country for something to remove the present uncertain and dangerous state of affairs and to crown the victories of war with the enduring triumphs of peace.

The sectionalists are bristling with antagonism. Judging from appearances, one would naturally come to the conclusion that they wish to keep the country divided. They take extreme grounds and inculcate extreme doctrines and utter violent diatribes, each insisting with frenzied vehemence that his extreme notions shall be carried into effect. This is impossible in the nature of things, and unless a medium method be found and practically carried out the antagonisms must be perpetual, and a collision at no distant day inevitable. The Radicals of one class, calling themselves Republicans, demand negro suffrage as one condition precedent to any settlement of our difficulties; the Radicals of another class, calling themselves Democrats, take views as extreme in the opposite direction, and advocate doctrines quite as inimical to the triumph of peace and common sense. On the one hand, the President is threatened with impeachment; on the other, he is urged to resort to a *coup d'etat.* Senator Wilson has declared, according to the New York World, that the President "will be impeached next winter unless a change take place this fall," and a New York paper, which calls itself Democratic, uses such language as the following, speaking of or to the President:

Let him take measures to protect the Southern members of Congress in their *seats at the next session.* He has declared that they have a right to be there, and he should *protect them in that right.* The emergency calls for prompt, vigorous, and decisive action, and every blow dealt by the Executive hand will be an inspiration to the Conservative cause.

A paper in Cincinnati, which also calls itself Democratic, contends that the right of Secession is democratic doctrine that must be recognized as fundamental and made the living active principle of our system of government! The paper in question has at its head the following announcement:

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.
SUPREME JUDGE,
WILLIAM M. CORRY.

And these are some extracts from it:

It is as plain as anything can be be that if the States have no right to secede they are not sovereign States, but corporations within the Union, like counties within a State, and that they must be coerced if they refuse to submit to the will of the Union, expressed by its authorities.

If a State be sovereign, and have the right to secede, then there can be no power in the other States to coerce her for exercising that right. And that is the ground to be hereafter occupied by the Democracy of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and the Valley States as the firm foundation of the interior policy. They will soon occupy it.

It is frank and out-spoken and calls itself the "Radical Democratic Instructor for the Mississippi Valley."

It says the Democracy must not touch Andy Johnson. "It will not do." We quote again:

The Democracy must assert the uttermost of principle, for there is no doubt that both Congress and the President do now contemplate an issue of force, which will destroy our federal system. If it would not destroy it, we would not go to war with the Radicals under such a leader as Andy Johnson and for such a monstrous imperialism as he personifies.

It has nothing to conceal and glories in Secession. We give it credit for honesty and candor. It has no concealments to make, but speaks out its real sentiments. However strongly we differ from such a journal and the party it represents, we certainly respect it for the manliness with which it avows its true convictions.

There are few "Democratic" papers as candid as the one we have quoted from; but there are several, probably not a few, that entertain the same sentiments, though they do not avow them with the same freedom and directness, and which equally claim to represent the "Democracy."

These principles so freely and boldly promulgated are the identical principles held by those who attempted to break up the Union by force of arms, and the "Radical Democratic Instructors" are endeavoring to educate the people of the North up to the stand-point of reiterating those principles and of reducing them to practice whenever an emergency may call for it. They constitute the Radicals on one side. They are by no means satisfied with the President's policy. They don't consider it "Democratic." The war wasn't "Democratic." No Union is "Democratic" which is anything more than a rope of sand.

These doctrines have been repudiated by an immense majority of the people of the United States, and by at least nine-tenths of the people of the North. They never can obtain the ascendancy, as we think, except through the ruins of the Republic. The party holding them must necessarily remain a very small minority and be composed of eccentric persons. There Radicals claim to be the true Democracy, though of course they are not, and, putting forth such pretensions, they are enabled to damage and overwhelm the Union Democracy whenever a straight-out contest is made between the Democratic and the Republican Parties. Between the Conservative members of these two parties there is now no substantial difference. They are Union men, and they differ in toto from the Radicals in their parties. These Conservative men constitute, we presume, a majority of the two parties. Whether there is a larger percentage of true, loyal conservatism in the one Party than in the other it were in vain and quite useless to inquire. Both Parties contain Radicals—by their own confessions—and both contain Conservatives. The Conservatives of the two Parties, constituting a large majority of the whole, by cordially uniting, can organize victory, can make the National Union Convention a success, can redeem the country from its present difficulties and save it from the storm that looms up, dark and threatening, upon our political horizon.

☞ The Courier does not apologize for its *meanness*—that is the proper term—in attempting to injure the Journal about a couple of lines sent to us from Philadelphia by a gentleman now or recently connected with that establishment. High toned Courier.

Grant's insisting upon the surrender of Vicksburg on the 4th of July was a piece of buncombe, by which a historical event dear to the heart of every lover of American liberty was made to pay tribute to his reputation as a commander, and to swell the exultation of his party over a success in which there was little, if any, real merit beyond the unromantic boast of superior numbers. Yet his course in this instance was in keeping with the custom of the party of which he was only the agent. It is almost entirely through such trickery that the shrewd and calculating radical demagogues seek to appeal to the masses.
—*Lynchburg Republican.*

We do not wonder that the friends of the rebellion are disposed to abuse Gen Grant because he captured Vicksburg. But there was no insisting on the old hero's part that the city should be surrendered on the Fourth of July. He imparted no intention to Gen Pemberton to storm the city on that day. But he assuredly meant to storm it on that day unless a surrender should make the bloody work unnecessary. Pemberton and his officers could not help seeing what was in preparation and progress, and they knew too well that Grant's army, fighting on the anniversary of American Independence, would be as irresistible as a myriad of thunderbolts. They prudently and wisely avoided the tearful shock.

Certainly there was nothing of what the Lynchburg paper calls "buncombe" and "trickery" in Gen. Grant's determination to strike on the great Birthday of our national freedom. Knowing the tremendous enthusiasm with which his army would fight on that glorious day, he would have been unworthy of the place he so grandly filled if he had not resolved to turn that enthusiasm to the advantage of his country. He was far too great a soldier and patriot not to avail himself of all the honorable means at his command to crush as speedily as possible the dreadful rebellion.

The Fourth of July is emphatically our country's day. But some of the greatest battles of the war were fought on Sunday, and was there any more desecration in fighting on our country's day than in fighting on God's day? Gen Grant, far from desecrating the glorious Fourth, added a new glory to it.

☞ General Banks writes a letter in explanation of the Radical Convention at New Orleans. The matter that General Banks had better explain, if he can, is his famous, or rather infamous, Red river expedition. Unless that can be explained, a decent respect for public opinion would seem to require him to thrust himself before the people as little as possible.

General Banks's Red river campaign was the most shameful thing of all the war. The General was after the cotton of the rebels rather than after the rebels themselves. His expedition was for plunder, not for fighting. He had an army incomparably larger than the rebel army, but with a madness, a recklessness, or a folly, for which his head should have rolled upon the ground like a ball, he spread out his regiments and brigades so that the front of his column was twenty-five or thirty miles in advance of the roar, and the rebels had, of course, nothing to do but to attack in strong force the feeble head of his long-drawn-out army, hurling his almost unresisting troops back upon those behind them, throwing the whole into the most tumultuous confusion, and slaying and dispersing all before them and capturing as many prisoners and guns as they wanted. There were several disgraceful routs on both sides during the war, but nothing at all comparable to the Red river infamy.

At the same time, the whole of Gen. Banks's transportation craft, consisting of thirty or forty steamboats, schooners, &c., were shut up in Red river by the low stage of water, and the entire fleet, with everything on board, would have fallen into the hands of the rebels, if an ingenious engineer had not most unexpectedly devised the means of getting it over a formidable shallow.

Gen. Banks shouldn't wish ever to hear his name mentioned again. If he were wise, he would crave of mankind "the mercy of its forgetfulness."

☞ Napoleon resorts to a new dodge to divert the Parisians. He will build a grand opera-house, big as the old Coliseum, and eclipsing everything else in that line. The idea will probably please the populace of Paris and may perhaps divert their attention from the recent big failures of the "man of destiny", who, after all, may be destined to quit Paris in less time than it took him to trample upon the constitution of the French Republic and assume the purple.

His Mexican scheme, which was very dazzling at first, has already been somewhat dimmed, and there is a fair probability that his protege Max will at no distant day go home, if he can get there. His Venetia affair amounts to nothing, and the flat refusal of the Prussian to accede to his demand for the extension of the frontiers of France furnishes a strong reason for some new dodge to prevent disagreeable comments at home.

Like the Wandering Jew, his Majesty is compelled forever to keep moving. The moment he stops, there is danger of an explosion, a revolution. He must have something *grand* in embryo, some splendid humbug with which to tickle the groundlings of the *Quartier St. Antoine.*

Truly uneasy is the head that wears a crown, at least a French or Mexican crown.

☞ The editor of the Richmond (Va.) Times says he must wait some weeks before taking part in the enthusiastic rejoicings at the success of the Atlantic cable. He would like to shout, but doesn't want to do it prematurely. So, when the popular shouts on account of the grand triumph over time and space shall, after some weeks, have died into silence, we may expect a loud and solitary hurrah (then no longer premature) from the office of the Times.

You had better shout with other people, Times. Don't be so unsocial. Don't be so proud as to refuse to let your voice associate and mingle with the voices of the rest of the community. Hurrahing by one's self is a dull and stupid business.

☞ The spirit of the Secession Radicals is well illustrated by the fact that Union speakers are often interrupted before public audiences, while, in not a single instance that we have heard of, has any Secessionist been so interrupted by a Union man. The fact shows the difference in the *animus* of the two parties. Ruffianism always was an element in Secession, and the old virus is in its old carcass yet.

☞ The Courier is getting ashamed of some of its electioneering tricks—a favorable sign.

Before the election, when it wanted to recommend a candidate very highly, it would intimate what he had done in the Confederacy. Now it says such paragraphs were advertisements! Then you were paid for your electioneering, eh? That is what we supposed.

The Philadelphia Convention's Declaration of Principles.

The Philadelphia Convention has met, made its declaration of principles, and adjourned. In the principles which they have declared there is nothing new, and nothing but what every Union man in the land can indorse. Devotion to the Constitution and the Union as sacred and perpetual is the idea pervading the entire declaration. The right of secession is denied and its act condemned. The war for the Union is declared just and necessary, having maintained the authority of the Constitution and preserved the Union. The declaration of the right of the States to representation in Congress by *loyal* representatives of the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States over the entire Republic; of the right of amending the Constitution when it may seem expedient to the people; of the actual and perpetual abolition of slavery, and of the sacredness and inviolability of the public debt—the declaration of these principles accords fully with the sentiments of the Union party of the nation from the inception of the rebellion. It is the platform on which they have stood and will yet stand. And they are glad to welcome to their side those of the States and of the Southern people who, having erred in their views of the Constitution and the Union, have strayed from the nation's fold, have appealed to the sword to justify them in their ideas of State rights and State sovereignty, and their purposes resulting therefrom, and, having been overcome, now return to their allegiance and renew their fealty to the Constitution and the Union, a Constitution and a Union sacred, inviolable, and perpetual.—*Frankfort Commonwealth.*

Every Union man in Kentucky can and ought to indorse the principles of the Philadelphia National Union Convention and labor for their success. There should be, and we presume there will be, no dissent from them worthy of the least notice, on the part of any Union man in Kentucky. There ought to be a complete fusion of all the Union men of the State, by whatever names they may previously have been called, upon the National Union Platform framed by the Union Convention.

☞ The New York Herald gives the following true but exceedingly imperfect epitome of what the radicals in the present Congress have done.

Since the present Congress was in session we have seen how the radical element has been striving for power by every means, regardless of the good of the country, how it has been drawing tighter and tighter the band around the President, in the hope of crushing out the authority of the Executive and concentrating power in the hands of a clique of unscrupulous politicians. For this end the radicals have assailed Mr. Johnson in vituperative language unworthy of the lowest class of society. They have heaped taxations upon the people in every shape without mercy. They have kept the country disorganized, advocated and insisted upon disunion, crippled the resources of an entire section, kept up the prices of the necessaries of life to the masses, checked the progress of a nation for a whole year, and set on foot jobs of the most scandalous character, which involved fabulous sums of the public money for their own benefit.

☞ A Duvall *Democratic*(?) paper in Cincinnati has the following paragraph:

We certainly did once hope to be permitted to live to see the day when the satyr, the political ape, who once played his half insane and all-mischievous pranks with the rights and liberties of this people, would be brought to the bar of an impartial judiciary, and treated like other criminals no meaner in spirit if less exalted in position; but this, through the special benevolence of an overruling Providence—see the discourses of the Reverend Thompson and Reverend Mayo on the occasion—has been denied to us. He has gone—so it is supposed—to answer at a tribunal where Democratic principles predominate; before a judge who is no respecter of offices; and we do not know that we ought to offer anything in mitigation of his sentence to the longest time and the severest penalty.

The reference is of course to Abraham Lincoln. The Cincinnati Union justly characterizes it as "simply horrible." The paper of course rejoices over a Secession victory in Kentucky.

☞ It is said to have been estimated by Congressional mathematicians that, under the law for the equalization of bounties, the soldier will get about one dollar out of ten and the claim agent nine. Now, it may be that some claim agents would take *all*, but it is certain that there are some honest men in the business who would do justice to the soldier, and, sooner than rob him, charge him nothing.

If Congress is unable to pass any law which will prevent the thief from stealing, that body may probably adjust the details of a bill to catch him. And if there are any claim agents opposed to the House bill, it is because they hope that some future Congress will allow them better fees or leave that part of the business unrestricted. So there is no apology for the failure of the present Congress to make the allowance, so justly deserved by the soldiers, the widows, and orphans of 1861-2, and no reason why those who have borne the heat and burden of the day should not receive as much as the eleventh-hour men.

☞ Let our neighbor of the Courier be very careful of himself in this hot weather. We have heard of people's foaming at the mouth with rage, during the dog-days, till they got the hydrophobia without ever having been bitten by a dog. Look out, neighbor. Your horror of water is great enough already—we should hate to see it aggravated.

A favorite material for adulterating ground coffee in New York has been stale black bread, the surplus stock of emigrants arriving from Europe.—*New York Paper.*

Think of that, ye coffee-drinkers, and take an extra cup every morning upon the strength of it.

The Louisville Journal professes to be a loyal paper. "Great gods and little fishes."—*N. H. Watchman.*

And the Watchman sets itself up as a judge of loyalty. Little gods and great fishes!

☞ The papers tell us a great deal about "the troubles on the Plains." Our neighbor of the Courier might talk very pathetically about the troubles of the *plain.*

☞ A young man and woman, who sit lovingly to each other in courtship, are not apt to reflect that a sit to before marriage may be followed by a set-to after it.

ROBERT L. MAITAND & CO.,
General
Commission Merchants & Bankers,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square.
ROBT. L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT. } je29 d&wly

The Best Pianos
ARE made by Steinway & Sons and Chickering & Sons. A full supply of Grand and Square Pianos of the above and other manufacturers at low prices.
D. P. FAULDS,
Importer of Musical Goods and Publisher of Music, jy21 dst 76 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

NOTICE.
AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville Furniture Manufacturing Company, held July 5, it was unanimously resolved to increase the capital stock of the Company $60,000.
About $30,000 of this amount has already been taken.
The subscription books of the Company are now open at the office, corner Ninth and Jefferson sts.
JAMES W. STOKES, President.
E. J. POPE, Secretary.
WM. H. WALKER,
B. H. THURMAN,
C. B. DAVISON, Directors.
JAS. BRIDGEFORD,
JAS. W. STOKES,
a4 dim

CEMENT
Falls City Cement Company,
No. 46 Fourth street.
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Hydraulic Cement.
DIRECTORS:
JNO. A. CARTER, R. A. ROBINSON,
JNO. L. WHEAT, JAS. G. CARTER,
D. BELKNAP, S. W. POPE,
W. H. FOSDICK.
JNO. A. CARTER, Pres't. JNO. L. WHEAT, Sec'y.
THE above Company is prepared to fill orders for Hydraulic Cement to any extent, guaranteeing their Cement fully equal to any in the market. Care taken to obtain lowest rates of freight on all shipments. Orders for home use or shipment solicited. Call as above or address
FALLS CITY CEMENT COMPANY,
june21 dtlst LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR SALE—A handsome set of MEDALLION BROCATELLE ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, consisting of two very fine large Divans, with Etageres, 1 Sofa, 1 Easy Chair, and 6 Parlor Chairs. Will be sold cheap. Apply at the Exchange and Loan Office of J. Wellman, 125 Third street, near Jefferson. a21 d3t

WE WILL GIVE $100 TO ANYbody that can manufacture a
PAINT EQUAL TO OURS.
McKAY & CO.
a22 dlt* No. — Jefferson bet. Ninth and Tenth.

BASE BALL.
THE members of the Louisville Base Ball Club are hereby notified to attend an important meeting at the office of the Franklin Insurance Company on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 22, at 8 o'clock. Full attendance necessary. By order of the President.
a22 dlt R. A. BROWINSKI, Sec'y.

BOKER'S BITTERS
For sale at all prominent Grocers, Wine Merchants, and Druggists, and wholesale only by
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
au22 dam No. 66 Liberty street, N. Y.

"WHITTEMORE"
COTTON, WOOL, AND CATTLE
CARDS
FOR sale by the Sole Manufacturer,
JOSEPH HAGUE,
6 Gold st., NEW YORK.
Also PLANTERS' HOES, AXES, and HARDWARE. jy16 dam

CROSBY OPERA-HOUSE
Art Association.
Crosby Opera-House & 300 Paintings
TO BE AWARDED AS PREMIUMS TO MEMBERS.
Certificates can be obtained at the Louisville Office in the store of Scott, Davison, & Co., corner of Sixth and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
Pictures Exhibited and Engravings delivered at the store of J. V. Escott, 65 Main st., Louisville, Ky.
jy18 dtf

J. B. MERRICK & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN GUMS
ARABIC AND GEDDA,
70 William St. New York.
a3 dam.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES
Tennessee Bonds and Coupons, Land Warrants, and all kinds of Government and State stocks
BOUGHT & SOLD.
Particular attention given to COLLECTIONS in the Southern States, and remittances made at current rate of Exchange on day of payment.
Send for Prices-Current of Southern Bank Notes.
WING, TOBEY, & CO., Bankers,
Corner Union and Cherry sts., opposite Bank Tenn.
a7 d&wlm NASHVILLE, TENN.

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.
OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, }
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 18, 1866. }
SEALED Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 22d inst., for furnishing the following subsistence stores, viz:
600 barrels FLOUR;
100 barrels CORN MEAL.
The above Stores to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at the U. S. Commissary Store-house, No. 21 East Main street, on or before Wednesday, the 29th inst.
The Flour must be made wholly from original stock of choice winter wheat, and must be equal in all respects to the standard sample at this office.
The Corn Meal must be fresh ground from sound White Corn.
All articles to be inspected by Inspectors to be designated by the undersigned, and no article will be received or paid for until it has passed this inspection and a certificate to that effect has been attached to the original bill.
Cooperage must be of the best kind, and every package must be fit for ... shipping order.
The name of the article, the gross, tare, and net, the name and address ... city or town of the seller, and the date of purchase must be plainly marked on each package with stencil, as per form to be seen at this office.
Actual tare required, and no charges for packages allowed.
Payment will be made in cash; but no payment will be made to a party until all the stores contracted for by him have been delivered and accepted.
A copy of this advertisement cut from a newspaper must be attached to each proposal.
Proposals will be considered for the whole or any part of the quantities required.
Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for (name the article)."
The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals if such a course should be deemed by the undersigned for the interest of the Government.
J. W. BARRIGER,
a18 d6 Bvt. Major and C. S., U. S. A.

CHOLERA.
U. S. GOVERNMENT DISINFECTANT, for purifying sick-rooms, bilge-water, cess pools, drains, and drinking-water, and for use in all cases where a Deodorizer or Disinfectant is required. For sale by
J. A. JESSEL,
a21 d3* Corner Second and Jefferson sts.

Ormsby House—Copartnership.
FRANCIS SCHAD having this day purchased from me one half interest in the above well-known House, the House will hereafter be conducted under the name of DOWNING & SCHAD.
The former proprietor, M. A. Downing, being thankful for past courtesies, desires a continuance of the same under the new firm.
M. A. DOWNING,
Aug. 17, 1866—a21 d3 FRANCIS SCHAD.

a21 dim*

DEPOSITORY OF
GENUINE POPULAR MEDICINES.
No. 76 Fourth street, near Main.
IMPORTANT Prescription for CHOLERA, taken from Raymond's copy of Gunn's Domestic Medicine, which received the written sanction of a number of our best physicians some years since, and which prescription was used with great success in the city of New Orleans during the prevalence of cholera in 1848.
RECIPE—Hoffman's Anodine, one quart;
Gum Camphor, two ounces;
Gum Opium, two ounces;
African Cayenne, two ounces;
Oil Cloves, two ounces.
Dose ... to 40 drops in a wine glass of water, in ordinary cases, or 60 drops in severe cases, to be repeated should the condition of the patient require it. The medicine should always be preceded by a teaspoonful of super carbonate of soda dissolved in a half tumbler of water.
We also furnish the valuable preparation recommended by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of our city in the Journal of August 18th.
RAYMOND & CO.
a24 d&w1 Fourth, bet. Market and Main.

GRAINGER & CO
PHŒNIX FOUNDRY,
Tenth street, between Main street and River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
STEAM Engines and Boilers for Saw Mills, Grist Mills, and Cotton Gins, Cranks, Gudgeons, Mill Spindles, &c.; Mill Machinery; Tobacco Screws; Hotchkiss Reaction Water-Wheels for Saw or Grist Mills. au1 eodtm&wom

Don't be Alarmed nor Borrow Disease.
BUT should our city be visited with Cholera, call at Raymond & Co's., No. 76 Fourth street, near Main, for the
Louisiana Cholera Drops,
which saved so many from untimely graves, during the prevalence of Cholera in 1847-'8, in New Orleans. Cholera can be prevented if taken in time, therefore every one should be provided with the necessary remedy to meet sudden attacks.
a7 deod&tm&w2

M. KEAN. R. B. SHELTON, PHIL. JUDGE.
E. O. BANNON. Of Lexington. E. C. BOHNE.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL,
Corner of Main and Sixth streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
M. KEAN & Co., Proprietors. a21 d9

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,
AT THE RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.
The next Annual Session begins September 12. For the new ANNUAL REGISTER, containing full information, apply to
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.
a7 d3

PEOPLE'S LINE
OF
STEAMERS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave Every Day at 11 o'clock A. M.
FROM and after this date, the People's Line of new and magnificent Steamers, the WILD WAGONER and SAINT CHARLES, will leave the Company's Wharfboat, at the foot of Fourth street, at precisely 11 o'clock A. M. instead of 12 M. as heretofore.
In making this change we announce to the public that it is done for the purpose of securing during the low water and foggy season passengers a sure and unfailing connection at Cincinnati with all the early trains East, and also to relieve the public mind from all apprehension in regard to racing.
This change in the hour of departure will place the steamers of the rival line one hour apart, and thereby avoid the possibility of the boats coming together and racing.
We are determined that so far as the PEOPLE'S LINE is concerned, nothing shall be left undone to secure expeditious travel, comfort, and safety—relying on punctuality, experienced officers, and good and safe boats.
a16 dlm J. K. BELL, President.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK STORE
NOS. 109 AND 111 FOURTH STREET
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE are now prepared to offer to our customers
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
FRENCH MERINOES AND REPTS.
We have just received 300 pieces of
Fine French Merino,
of every shade and quality, *of our own importation*, which we will offer ... than the same Goods can be bought at any other house in the West.
Also just received
200 pieces French Repts & 50 pieces Poplin.
Also many other new and seasonable Goods, to which we are adding daily by express every kind of desirable Goods to be had in the market.
S. BARKER & CO.
a20 d5

FIRST IN SEASON.
SHELL OYSTERS & VENISON,
Also
Soft Shell Crabs, Grouse, Snipe, Woodcock,
And all other Luxuries of the season,
at
ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,
Fifth street,
and
ST. CHARLES BRANCH,
Corner Seventh & Main sts.,
by
a16 d C. C. RUFER & CO.

BROADWAY
ALL FLOUR WARRANTED
MILLER'S EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR 196 LOUISVILLE, KY.
MILLS!
FLOUR OF ALL GRADES.
☞ The highest price paid for WHEAT.
SAM'L A. MILLER,
au6 d3m Proprietor.

SHELL OYSTERS,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
Also
Grouse, Woodcock, Pheasants,
Soft Shell Crabs,
And all other delicacies at
WALKER'S EXCHANGE,
Third street, between Main and Market.
a17 dtf

CHANGE OF PARTNERSHIP.
CLEMENTS, CRESSON, AND J. G. WEBB having withdrawn from the firm of ARCHER, CRESSON, & CO., the remaining partners have associated with them ALEX. EVANS, of this city, and will continue the WHOLESALE NOTION, VARIETY, and FANCY GOODS business at the old stand, northeast corner of Main and Seventh streets, under the style of ARCHER, EVANS, & CO.
JAMES ARCHER.
CHAS. H. GRIFFITH.

ARCHER, EVANS, & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Notions, Varieties, and Fancy Goods,
HAVE now in stock and are in receipt of a large assortment of articles in their line, which they offer to their old friends and customers at the lowest possible prices for cash.
ARCHER, EVANS, & CO.,
a2 d6 Northeast corner Seventh and Main.

CHOLERA.
EVERYBODY that wants a sure HOMEOPATHIC CHOLERA PREVENTIVE will call on DRS. LIMERICK & STARKEY, 75 Jefferson street, and get the sure and safe PROPHYLACTIC or PREVENTIVE.
And this medicine is not only a certain preventive of Cholera, but a remedy equal to any extant in cases where that much-dreaded disease exists.
No charge for consulting us, and the best of references given. a10 d1m

PIANOS.
PETERS, WEBB, & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, UPRIGHT, AND SQUARE
Piano-Fortes.
Wareroom—Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. Factory—Main and Fourteenth sts. aus dgm

Dissolution of Copartnership.
ON the 11th day of July, the firm existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CROSS & BARRET, was dissolved by mutual consent, John W. Barret having sold his entire interest to John Cross, who will continue the SADDLERY and HARNESS business at the old stand, and who will settle all liabilities of the late firm and receipt for all debts due it.
JOHN CROSS.
Aug. 7, 1866—a20 d6 JOHN W. BARRET.

The Approved
CHOLERA REMEDY
IS MANUFACTURED BY
THOS. E. JENKINS & CO.,
Corner Third and Walnut Sts.,
WHO are the original makers. They are prepared to supply it to the public genuine in quality and in quantity by wholesale.
a20 d

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. will be held at Marshall, Texas, on the ... day of September, for the election of officers and other business.
a23 d J. M. WASKOM, Pres't.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.
BY S. G. HENRY & CO.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
ON Wednesday, August 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Auction-rooms, ... lot Boots and Shoes; ... cases Men's Calf Boots.
The above Goods are sold by order of the Assignee and will be positively sold without reserve.
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
a22 d3 Auctioneers.

TWO DAYS' AUCTION SALES
BY
THOS. ANDERSON & CO.
ON
TUESDAY, Aug. 21, & THURSDAY, Aug. 23, 1866.
ON Thursday, 23d August, at 10 A. M., Dry Goods, Notions, &c.; together with a small stock of Ready-made Clothing; also an invoice of fine Soft Fur and Wool Hats.
Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
a20 d4 Auctioneers.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.
A FINE SPRING WAGON, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WARDROBES, BUREAUS, SMOKING LOUNGES, WHATNOTS, BEDSTEADS, SPRING AND OTHER MATTRESSES, SIDEBOARDS, WASHSTANDS, TABLES, CHAIRS, CARPETS, OILCLOTH, RUGS, MATTING, STOVES, QUEENSWARE, &c.
AT AUCTION
ON Wednesday Morning, Aug. 22, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, I will sell as above. Terms cash.
a22 d2 J. D. WRIGHT, Auctioneer.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
67 SIXTH STREET.
LEASE AND FURNITURE OF THE GOODMAN HOTEL, on Market street, between First and Second.
ON Wednesday Morning, Aug. 22, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, at the above-named Hotel, the Lease of the House, possession given immediately. After the lease is disposed of, we will sell the entire lot of Furniture, consisting of everything in the hotel line. The house contains forty-four rooms, and every room is furnished. The sale is positive and peremptory to close a partnership. To parties wishing to go into the hotel business this offers rare inducements. The rent is very low and the stand one of the best in the city. Parties wishing to examine the house can do so the day previous to the sale.
Terms cash. S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
a20 d3 Auctioneers.

BY J. D. WRIGHT.
An assortment of Cassimeres, Ladies' Dress Silks, Gloves, Collars, Cigars, Silver-plated Casters, Watches, Pen-Knives, Goblets, Spoons, Forks, Queensware, &c., at Auction.
ON Thursday Morning, August 23, at 10 o'clock, at Auction-rooms, on Fifth street, near Jefferson, I will sell as above. Terms cash.
a22 d2 J. D. WRIGHT, Auctioneer.

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
67 SIXTH STREET.
A VALUABLE 5-ACRE LOT ON THE FOUNTAIN FERRY ROAD, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.
ON Thursday Afternoon, Aug. 23, 1866, at 4 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, one of the most beautiful 5-acre Lots in the vicinity of the city. The ground is beautifully set with shrubbery and fruit trees, surrounded by a high picket fence, and is one of the most elegant situations for a residence near the city. A fine road leads to the place either by Main, Market or Jefferson street. The street railway, by another year, will run within two squares of the property. A part of the ground can be seen at our office.
An omnibus will be in front of our Auction-rooms to convey parties to the sale, and will start before 4 o'clock. Persons wishing to go by the omnibus will please be on hand punctually.
TERMS—One-half cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest and lien.
EDW'D A. PREUSS.
S. P. WHALEY & CO., Auctioneers. a20 d1

BY S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
67 SIXTH STREET.
VALUABLE BRICK DWELLING AND LOT ON PRESTON STREET, No. — between Green and Walnut.
ON Saturday Afternoon, Aug. 25, 1866, at 4 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, a very desirable two-story Brick House, containing 8 rooms, with cistern, stable, and all the necessary out-buildings. Lot 23 by 150 to a paved alley. Sale positive, and possession given on the 1st of September. Terms made known on the day of sale.
S. P. WHALEY & CO.,
a20 d6 Auctioneers.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC NOTICE—Called communication of KING SOLOMON R. A. CHAPTER, No. 18, THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 22, 1866, at 8 o'clock, for work in lower degrees.
By order of the H. P.
a22 dl* R. V. COWLING, Sec'y.

MASONIC NOTICE.—ROBINSON LODGE, No. 266, A. Y. M. will convene THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Aug. 22, 1866, at 8 o'clock, for work in the 1st and 3d Degrees. By order of W. M.
a22 dl* L. C. LOTHROP, Sec'y.

AMERICAN
I have saved more than 50,000 persons from death for they cure in a single day Cholera, Dysentery all Summer Complaints, Fever and Ague, and Neuralgia. Also a sure cure for Coughs and Rheumatism. All Druggists sell them.
ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, Springfield, Mass.
LIFE DROPS
ROOT'S PESTACHINE preserves the life of the Hair—changes it from gray to its original color in three weeks—prevents the hair from falling—is the best article for dressing the hair ever found in the market—will surely remove dandruff and cure
PESTACHINE
all diseases of the scalp—is delightfully perfumed, cures baldness, and will not stain the skin—is a perfect Restorer and Dressing combined. No other preparation for the hair contains Pestachio Nut Oil. Sold by all Druggists.
DEMAS, BARNES, & CO., Agents, New York.
ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
m25 d3mls Springfield, Mass.

COTTON GINS!
BROWN'S SINGLE AND DOUBLE CYLINDER COTTON GINS, the very best in the market. We have for sale all sizes from 12 to 100 saws.
Also
CHAMPION CIDER-MILLS, CORN-SHELLERS, CUTTING-BOXES, KENTUCKY WASHER AND WRINGER, CHURNS, &c.
HEWETT, HARDY, & CO.,
jy21 eodlmis 112 West Main st.

Universal Life Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.

Capital Stock, paid up	$200,000 00
Total Assets July 1, 1866	265,998 11
Total Liabilities	17,000 00

DETAILED Statement and copy of Charter filed with Auditor of State at Frankfort and in office of County Clerk in this city as required by law.
DANFORTH & TIMBERLAKE,
a1 d12 General Agents.

FOSTER, COPELAND, & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
Merchandise Brokers,
80 Water st., corner Coenties Slip, NEW YORK.
ADVANCES made by
FOSTER BROTHERS, Cincinnati, Ohio.
FOSTER, GWYN, & CO., Memphis, Tenn.
may21 d2mls

Bolting-Cloth,
WARRANTED Genuine Dufour Anchor brand, all numbers from 00 to 13. A large stock always on hand, which, as freightage on this article is next to nothing, we are enabled to sell at Eastern prices.
H. W. WILKES,
je25 dlf Main st., near Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

JAS. TRABUE. W. A. DAVIS. T. J. AMIS.
R. TRABUE. MATT. NEILL.
TRABUE, DAVIS, & CO.,
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
Main St., bet. Eighth and Ninth, Opposite Pickel Warehouse,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE have the pleasure to inform our friends and patrons that we are now receiving a large and complete stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods and Notions, comprising in part new styles of Prints, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Plaid Linseys, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, handsome Printed Delaines, Blankets, and Fancy Dress Goods, besides an exceedingly large and varied stock of Notions, all of which we will sell at the lowest wholesale prices.
After an experience of thirty-six years in the Jobbing Dry Goods business, we are satisfied that we fully know the wants of the Southern trade, and would be most happy to show you our stock before making your purchases, feeling confident that we can sell you goods on as liberal terms as any first class house East or West. We have now the completest and best selected stock of goods in the market, which we offer at the lowest rates.
a21 d30 TRABUE, DAVIS, & CO.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security
LADIES and gentlemen in want of money for a few days or weeks can be accommodated at the Exchange Office of J. WELLMAN, 125 Third street, near Jefferson. Stocks, Bonds, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, or any other valuables taken as security.
N. B.—Business honorable and strictly confidential. jy2 dam

GRAND ART ASSOCIATION!

Pike's New York
OPERA-HOUSE ASSOCIATION
Capital .... $1,500,000.

THIS ASSOCIATION HAS BEEN ORGANIZED FOR THE PURpose of encouraging one of the most enterprising of American citizens in his ... efforts in the cause of Art and the development of a ... taste. ... SAMUEL N. PIKE, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, conceived the idea of erecting a

MAGNIFICENT LYRIC TEMPLE,

in that city ... at a grand proportion ... the West for the most ... of arts.
How grandly and ... he carried out to a successful issue this stupendous scheme is now a matter of history. While ... temples of the great cities of the East were each represented by five or six hundred ... Mr. PIKE constructed his ... power in giving the city of his adoption a temple devoted to High Art superior to any upon the continent, and the impresarios of Italian Opera had not, in his Opera-House, to experience the ... conviction that from five to six hundred of the most ... occupied by "Deadheads."
Extending his business connection with the great Metropolitan City of New York, Mr. PIKE grasped and prepared to carry out another ... in the construction of an Opera-house, which ... architectural beauty and grandeur of design will eclipse every similar edifice ... With this view he purchased the property on the corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, one of the best and most available sites in the city of New York.
In the month of March, 1866, the ... Cincinnati ... a prey to the devouring fire-fiend, while the indomitable proprietor looked on and calmly smoked his cigar as ... dollars worth of property ... of insurance, was wrested from his grasp. Undismayed by this terrible financial disaster, Mr. PIKE, with the celerity that has ever ... carrying out of an idea, is now engaged in erecting a Merchants' Exchange upon the ruins of the Opera-house, reserving for New York the ... of his great ... enterprise. ... his uncomparable energy, a company has been formed, under the title of

PIKE'S NEW YORK OPERA-HOUSE ASSOCIATION,

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ART.

With this view, the Association propose ... object ... to give a series of

Grand Operatic Entertainments

in most of the principal cities, for which they will ... at the ... of THREE DOLLARS EACH, which will admit the holder to any one of the series of entertainments, and also entitle him to a participation in the

FINAL AWARD OF PREMIUMS

... These grand ... under the ... of the celebrated Italian Impresario

MAX STRAKOSCH,

... great reputation as a musical ... operatic ... and in future ... of the Company ... will comprise the HIGHEST LYRIC TALENT of Europe and America, ...
The inauguration of this grand series of Operatic Entertainments will take place ... York at the

COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1866,

and will be continued as follows—the Halls, Institutes, and Academies ... to be specified in future advertisements:

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday	Oct. 2—3—4
BALTIMORE, Friday and Saturday	Oct. 5—6
PITTSBURG, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday	Oct. 8—9—10
WHEELING, Thursday	Oct. 11
ZANESVILLE, Friday	Oct. 12
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday	Oct. 13
CINCINNATI, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday	Oct. 15—16—17
DAYTON, Thursday	Oct. 18
INDIANAPOLIS, Friday	Oct. 19
LOUISVILLE, Saturday	Oct. 20
ST. LOUIS, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday	Oct. 22—23—24
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Thursday	Oct. 25
CHICAGO, Friday and Saturday	Oct. 26—27
DETROIT, Monday	Oct. 29
TOLEDO, Tuesday	Oct. 30
CLEVELAND, Wednesday	Oct. 31
BUFFALO, Thursday and Friday	Nov. 1—2
ROCHESTER, Saturday	Nov. 3
SYRACUSE, Monday	Nov. 5
UTICA, Tuesday	Nov. 6
TROY, Wednesday	Nov. 7
ALBANY, Thursday	Nov. 8
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday	Nov. 9
WORCESTER, Saturday	Nov. 10
BOSTON, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday	Nov. 12—13—14
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday	Nov. 15
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Friday	Nov. 16
HARTFORD, Saturday	Nov. 17

Which will conclude the grand tour. After which, the group will return to New York and give their

Grand Final Performances on the Evenings of December 28th, 29th, and 31st.

And, at the closing entertainment, the Association, by a Committee ... of the ticket holders, will ... the ... to the ... number of which are unprecedented in the ... extraordinary proportion of

One Premium for Two Tickets.

Which will include the following gigantic schemes:

200,000 Tickets of Admission,

To Pike's Opera-House, which will be ... after ...

$350,000 IN CASH,

And a further distribution of

$500,000

IN MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS AND CHOICE ENGRAVINGS,

Which, as will be seen by the schedule, are the works of ... EUROPEAN and AMERICAN ARTISTS. The number of ... every ticket holder will receive some article as a premium varying in value from

THREE TO FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

In this connection the managers have arranged to present to each purchaser of a ticket a

FINE STEEL ENGRAVING

which cannot be ... at retail at less than five dollars. The following plates and copyrights having been secured for the exclusive use of this Association.

WASHINGTON'S FIRST INTERVIEW WITH HIS WIFE.

From the original painting of Ehninger. Engraved by G. R. Hall ...

SIGNING OF THE COMPACT IN THE CABIN OF THE MAYFLOWER.

From the original painting in possession of ... Major-General Phil. Kearney. Engraved by G. E. Perine. ...

WASHINGTON'S LAST INTERVIEW WITH HIS MOTHER.

A beautiful Engraving by ...

SAVED.

A magnificent engraving by ..., from the ... by Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A. Sold at $5.

The following is a list of the ... offered to ... issued by this Association.

One Grand Premium in Cash ...
One Grand Premium in Cash ...
One Grand Premium in Cash ...
Three Grand Premiums in Cash ...
Ten Grand Premiums in Cash ...
Forty Grand Premiums in Cash ...

Making a Total in Cash Premiums of ...

The following list of MAGNIFICENT OIL PAINTINGS is ... at the head of the Grand Art Distribution:

A magnificent Painting, ... by J. Bate.

THE JUNGFRAU AND THE VALLEY OF LAUTERBRUNEN.

Valued at $5,000.

A Brilliant and Life-like Representation of

YOSEMITE VALLEY.

Six feet by seven feet six inches. By Thomas Hill. ...

GREEK IDYL.

An exquisite work of art by Brue. ... Valued at $2,500.

CATTLE MARKET.

A superb painting by Van Marcke. Five feet eight inches by six feet. Valued at $2,000.

CATTLE AND SHIPPING.

An admirable work, by the celebrated Bosenty... ... sixty-seven by ... three inches. Valued at $1,700.

SCENE IN SWITZERLAND.

By Schleos. Fifty-eight by seventy-four. Valued at $1,...

THE LAKE LUZERNE.

One of the finest works of the celebrated Jengheim. Fifty-six by seventy-two. Valued at $2,500.

HERD OF SHEEP.

By Van Lampulton. Forty-four by thirty-six. Valued at $7...

VIRGIN OF MADRID.

A genuine Murillo and a Gem of Art. Forty-one by forty-nine. Valued at $4,000.

SHETLAND PONIES.

By the celebrated Morris. Forty-five by sixty-five. Valued at $...

PENITENT MAGDALEN.

Bottoni. Five feet three inches by four feet two inches. Placed low at $2,000.

The choice paintings may be seen

At the Art Gallery of the Association, No. 627 Broadway.

Parties ordering $15 worth of tickets, or over, at one time, will be allowed a commission of ten per cent on the same. They can remit us the amount less the above commission.
Money by Express, Draft, Post-office Orders, in Registered letters, can be sent at the risk of the Association.
In all cases where engravings are forwarded by mail, ten cents extra must be sent for tubing, and also stamps for return postage on tickets or communications.
Competent General Agents wanted in all the Principal Cities, to whom liberal commission will be allowed. Good References required.
Communications should be addressed to the SECRETARY OF PIKE'S NEW YORK OPERA-HOUSE ASSOCIATION. Principal Office No. 627 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

J. J. DE HAN, Secretary.
MAX STRAKOSCH, Musical Director.
FRED HUNT, General Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPIKE THE GUNS!
of Humbug. Imposters are in the field with deadly hair dyes, dangerous to health and destructive to the hair. Do not submit to have your head
Baptized with Liquid Fire!
when that cooling vegetable preparation,
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,
will, in five minutes, impart any desired shade from light brown to jet black without injuring the fibers, staining the skin, or poisoning the system through the pores. Beware of the deleterious dyes.
Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. a3 eod&eowlm

A NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
j22 eodly

PIANOS.
WE return thanks to our friends for their appreciation of our efforts in establishing a manufactory of first-class Pianos in Louisville. Our instruments have stood the test of time, and have been pronounced by the best of judges to be unsurpassed by any others.
Owing to the increased and growing demand we have enlarged our facilities, and can now offer a fine assortment at very reasonable rates.
None but the best materials used—none but the best workmen employed.
Our PIANOS have created quite a sensation in musical circles. We ... all styles of extra finish in rosewood, walnut, or ebony.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale at very low rates. Will rent and apply the rent of new Pianos to the purchase.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers,
Market street, between Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. au4 d&w3m

A Physiological View of Marriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y. Cases treated by mail, as before. mar1 d&w

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.
Warranted the only ... and perfect cure for PILES, LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all diseases of the SKIN. For internal and external use. All dealers ... No cases of failure in Piles or Humors the past eight years. Sold everywhere.
j... GEO. H. CARY, Agent.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.
This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented** and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. f1 dly

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the World. Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. The only perfect Dye. No disappointment—no ridiculous tints. Genuine is signed **William A. Batchelor.** Sold by all Druggists. d&dly

Preserve your Hair!—Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs.—This unrivaled preparation ... the hair ... rendering the coarsest hair soft and ... preventing ... the scalp ... decay of the hair, and baldness.
C. BATCHELOR, New York, and all Druggists.
d&dly

EDUCATIONAL.

INDIANA ASBURY UNIVERSITY,
Twenty-ninth Year.
THE first session of the Collegiate year 1866-7 will commence on WEDNESDAY, September ...
The Institution is under the control of an efficient board of Trustees, Clergymen, and laymen, ... Indiana, and under the direct patronage of said Conferences.
...
PHILANDER WILEY ...

ST. AGNES HALL.
THE DIOCESAN FEMALE SEMINARY
TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.
Rt. Rev. Jos. C. TALBOT, D. D., Assistant Bishop ...
Rev. E. ... T. A. M., Head Master.
The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday ... September. For admission, circulars, and information apply to
SAM'L S. EARLY,
... Treasurer of the Corporation.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," founded 1855, a reliable Educational Bureau, For supplying Schools and Families with Teachers. For representing Teachers who seek positions; ...
Teachers who have had successful experience in the school-room ... Families ... who have ... *** A copy of the ... Bulletin ... sent ... to all who seek good teachers.
Circulars explaining plan sent when applied for.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary,
... Broadway, New York.
jy1 ...

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.
THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the ... September next, ... For particulars ...
Ed. H. P. TANEY, Principal.
a7 ... K...

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
For Young Ladies, Boarding & Day Pupils,
1527 and 1529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa.
WILL reopen on Thursday, September ...
Board and tuition, per annum ... $450
... $60
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY
a... Principal.

Female Academy of the Ursulines,
On Chestnut, between Shelby and Campbell sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
IN this institution are taught all the higher and lower branches of the German and English languages, with French, Music, Vocal and Instrumental, Music on the Piano and Guitar, ... Plain and Fancy Needlework, ... Knitting, Crochet, Toilet-work, Embroidery, ... Raised Zephyr work, Dress-making, Wax, Artificial, Hair, and Worsted Flowers, Wax Fruits and Flowers, Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, Grecian Oil Painting, &c.
Business letters to be addressed to
Rev. LEANDER STREBER,
Pastor of St. Martin's Church, Shelby st., or
Mother SALESIA REITMAIR,
a21 d... Superior.

LOUISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY,
Conducted by Mrs. W. B. NOLD & Daughters.
THE sixteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on Monday, September 3.
Tuition fees for those over ten years of age ... $100
... $50
All persons desirous of knowing more of this Institution are referred to prominent residents of Louisville for the past fifteen years.
Mrs. Nold may be found at her residence, No. 55 Chestnut street, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M.
a14 d...

WANTED.

WANTED.—Five good Dining-room Girls can secure a good and permanent situation by calling to-day, between 11 and 1 o'clock, on J. M. Taylor, room 33, Louisville Hotel. Liberal wages paid. a22 dl*

WANTED—For a very liberal consideration, a Furnished Parlor Suite on first floor of a private residence or first class boarding house in a central location—Walnut street preferred—by a successful, well known physician, of New York, for two months, as an office and reception-room, with or without board and ... accommodations for ... and two male servants. Address ... day C. B. L., Journal office, city. a22 dl*

STRAYED OR STOLEN

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—Cow—On the night of the 11th inst., a brown Cow, white over the ... and ... horns turned up ... A liberal reward will be paid for her return to the ... Broadway, ... W...
MAURICE AKERN.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 3 A. M.

News Items.

The Missouri delegation to the Philadelphia convention have had an interview with the President, and rendered a written report upon the condition of Missouri, and recommend the removal of [illegible] office-holders.

The Empress of Mexico, now in Paris, denies that Maximilian intends to abdicate.

Captain Young, Chief of the New York Detectives has been honorably acquitted of the charges against him.

The Fenians had their grand picnic on Grand Island in Niagara river yesterday, and were addressed by Gen. O'Neil and several Buffalo politicians. They had a sham fight, illustrative of the Limestone Ridge affair, but didn't attack Canada.

The Cordova emigrants in Mexico are begging their way back to the United States.

There is nothing like going abroad to get home news. Dispatches from Chicago tell of the departure of a large body of Louisville and Nashville Fenians northward. We have made inquiries and are satisfied that it is a ridiculous canard.

It is authoritatively stated that the French troops in Mexico are to be withdrawn.

A treaty of peace has been made between Prussia and Austria. The Czar of Russia has taken steps to procure an alliance between France, Austria, and Russia. This discloses a fear of Prussia and the needle-gun.

The correspondence relative to the transfer of the State government of Texas to the [illegible] authorities appears in our telegraphic columns.

A meeting of the Union Executive Committee appointed by the Baltimore Convention, has been called at Cleveland on the 17th of September, instead of Chicago as heretofore announced.

Chicago specials to the Cincinnati Gazette say "The rumor was circulated through the streets to day that the Crosby Opera House lottery scheme had broken down and proved a complete failure. This is denied by Mr Crosby and his friends who assert that the prospects of success were never better. The rumor insisted that only about [illegible] worth of tickets had been sold, while the expenses for advertising, &c., had reached three times that amount. Mr Crosby's friends say that [illegible] worth of tickets have been sold. Expenses not stated."

Three Army Boards have been ordered to assemble, one at New York, one at Cincinnati, and one at Chicago, to examine applicants for positions in the regiments authorized by the new army bill. Gen. Auger will be President of the New York Board. The details for the other Boards have not yet been made.

Brevet Major General Thos. G. Pitcher, Major of Infantry, has been assigned to duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point.

The Presidency of Antioch College has been accepted by Rev. George W. Hosmer, D. D. pastor of the Unitarian Society in Buffalo. Hosmer's Rev [illegible] K Hosmer, minister of the church in Deerfield, Massachusetts, is to be associated with him in the faculty as one of the professors.

The McMinnville Tenn. Enterprise favors the aspirations of Colonel Wm. B. Stokes, of Stokes [illegible], the next Governor of Tennessee.

A sharp negro tore down and carted off a house he was living in at Chattanooga. When the landlord came around [illegible] rent he found himself [illegible].

An excursion to the Mammoth Cave is on the tapis for September 4. The Indianapolis Journal advises the people to indulge in an underground trip.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE POLICE COURT—THE GOOSE ORDINANCE AND WHAT CAME OF IT—THE CHIEF OF POLICE SENT TO JAIL.

The assembled wisdom of the city of Louisville the Common Council, passed in 18[illegible] the following ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE AS TO RAISING GEESE IN THE CITY LIMITS.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville, That no owner of geese shall permit them to range or run at large in the streets, alleys, lanes or within the city limits.

Sec. 2. Any person violating the first section of this ordinance shall be subject to a fine of [illegible] for each goose permitted to run at large, recoverable by warrant before the City Court.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect on and after the 1st of July, 18[illegible].

Since that time while Judge Johnston was the presiding judge in the City Court, and also during Judge Harbeson's term of office, ordinance warrants were issued against persons who violated the above ordinance, and fines were imposed and collected. Yesterday morning Judge John Joyes, judge pro tem. of the City Court, had twenty-one ordinance warrants brought before him against various persons, charged with violating the ordinance above quoted. Judge Joyes, without hearing any of the testimony, said the ordinance was unconstitutional, null and void, and ordered that all the warrants be dismissed. After the surprise at this unexpected announcement had partially quieted down, the Chief of Police, Mr. William Kaye, rose and respectfully asked permission to ask a question. Judge Joyes granted permission, and Mr Kaye asked what he should do in the future. He had taken an oath to execute faithfully all the ordinances of the city, and there [illegible] it a personal [illegible] Judge Joyes said excitedly, that he wasn't there to be instructed or catechised as to his duty, and that if he Mr. Kaye did not keep still he would transport him, nodding in a significant manner toward the jail. Mr Kaye replied that he might transport as soon as he pleased. Judge Joyes repeated that he had the power and that he knew he would use it. Mr Kaye replied that he might use it if he pleased. Judge Joyes then ordered the Marshal to take Wm. Kaye to jail for three hours. As Mr. Kaye was passing out he remarked that Judge Joyes would not [illegible] of it before he got through. Judge Joyes then fined him $[illegible] for contempt of court. The [illegible] of the goose ordinance was then resumed, and at the request of Mr W [illegible] the City Attorney, the cases were continued to allow the [illegible] and arguments to be collated that the point might be argued. On motion of Mr Robert [illegible] the fine and decision of the court was revoked and Mr. Kaye released ordered. Thus ended for the present one of the most remarkable scenes we ever witnessed in the Police Court. We understand that the matter will come before the Court in another shape in a few days. So much for the goose ordinance. We read that in ancient times a flock of geese saved Rome, but in these modern days a goose ordinance is almost enough to ruin the government of our fair city. Who is sound on the goose is yet a mooted question.

NEGRO SHOOTS NEGRO.—Two negro men, between whom a mortal feud had existed for some time, commenced hostilities early yesterday morning at the corner of Sixth and Grayson streets. Only one volley was discharged. But that volley was sufficient. One of the belligerents fell severely wounded in the left arm. He retired from the field, and brought up at the Police Office. His antagonist has not been arrested. The names of the negroes nor the circumstances of the altercation were not reported to deponent.

LILLIE DAVIDSON—THE STOLEN CHILD NOT FOUND.—The parents of the child Lillie Davidson, stolen from Cincinnati some months ago by Jennie Steele, as is supposed, are frequently frustrated from finding her by reports circulated by interested parties that she has been delivered up for the reward. This is not so, and whenever officers are so [illegible] they may take it for granted it is only to put them off the track.

It would be a great convenience to persons arriving here by the Nashville railroad if the City Railway Company would have two or three street cars in wait at the depot on the arrival of passenger trains. Such an arrangement would afford a cheap and agreeable conveyance from the depot to the hotels that would meet with universal patronage. Will the company thus accommodate the traveling public?

INCENDIARY FIRE.—The barn on the premises of Mr. Robert A. Miller three miles out on the Salt river road, was set on fire and totally destroyed Monday night. Loss twelve or fifteen hundred dollars—uninsured. The incendiary is supposed to have been one of the tramping, vagabond women, who are so numerous in the country.

The ponderous locomotive that has been slowly creeping along Broadway for two or three days has excited considerable notice. It is one of the five old engines purchased of the Government at Nashville some time ago by the Kentucky Central Railroad. They are being transferred to the Lexington road by Mr O'Shaunessy.

In yesterday's issue we referred to Mr. Kecay as having been employed by the firm of Hay & Cooper. We are requested to state that he has never been connected with that firm, and further that they have never had any difficulty with any of their employees. We make the correction with pleasure.

PUT IN JAIL.—But four persons were committed to jail yesterday on felony charges. Jennie Smith stealing $[illegible], and Wesley Tipton, colored, stealing groceries, by Officer McGuire. Ham Johnson, colored, and James McDermott offenses not recorded on slate, by officers McKinney and Glass.

Captain J. G. Harris, well known as a Government detective officer during the war, died Monday night, at his residence, No. 97 Market street, between Third and Fourth. He had been ill for eight or ten days with consumption of the bowels.

NEW CAR SHED.—The Citizen's Passenger Railway Company are erecting a spacious car shed at the corner of Thirteenth and Market streets. They have also moved over to that corner the old office of the Portland road, so familiar to the residents of the lower part of town.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. Hughes, in Covington, was entered by burglars on Saturday night, and robbed of about $250 worth of wearing apparel, including two silk dresses.

CHOLERA.—Physicians allege fully three-fourths of the persons who have been attacked by the cholera in Covington are river men, or those in the habit of drinking Ohio river water.

CHOLERA AT TAYLOR BARRACKS.—Surgeon Horner reported nine new cases of cholera and three deaths at Taylor Barracks for the twenty-four hours preceding 12 M. yesterday.

HOURS AT HOME.—We are in receipt of the September number of this excellent monthly, published by Scribner, New York.

AT THE WILLARD.—General A. Buford, of Woodford county, and Judge John S. Brien, of Nashville registered at the Willard Hotel yesterday.

SANITARY AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Health—Report of Dr. Bullitt—Twenty-one Deaths from Cholera—Resolutions, &c.

The Board of Health met at their hall over the City Court, at 5 o'clock last evening, pursuant to adjournment on Tuesday night last.

In the absence of Dr. Cummings, Prof. J. Lawrence Smith was called to the chair.

On the calling of the roll, a bare quorum of members was found to be present.

HEALTH REPORT.

The following report from the Health Officer was read by the secretary, and, as amended in the last clause by Dr T. S. Bell, adopted:

Since your last meeting the deaths reported are [illegible] from cholera, [illegible] on the [illegible], five on the 17th, five on the 18th, and three on the 20th. None on the 19th; none on 21st.

Of the deaths of the 17th, one occurred on the north side of Jefferson street between Sixth and Seventh, just arrived from Cincinnati, duration six hours. One, 24 [illegible] Chestnut street, duration six hours. One on Marshall between Hancock and Clay streets, duration four days, cholera infantum. One at L. M. Hospital, from Jeffersonville, duration four days.

Of the five deaths of the 18th one occurred in O'Neal's alley, [illegible]; one on Market between Third and Fourth streets, duration [illegible] hours; one on First street between Green and Walnut, duration [illegible]; one on the corner of Walnut and Floyd streets, duration 24 hours. One on Seventh street, between Main and the river, child of three years, [illegible] and given by the physician but reported only a few hours by friends.

Of the four on the 20th, one occurred at L. M. Hospital, carried from Water street, 2 hours, at Sixth and Seventh duration 2 hours; 2 hours in hospital. One at Breckinridge street from Cincinnati, [illegible] days. One on 9th street between Main and Water, [illegible] hours; had case near the Eastern Cemetery, duration 5 hours.

[illegible] the [illegible] one occurred on Main [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] previous duration [illegible] hours. [illegible] Water street between Fifth and Sixth [illegible], and one on Third street, between Main and Water, [illegible] hours.

Of the three on the 20th, one occurred on Sixth street between Main and River, duration [illegible] hours. One at [illegible] between Main and river, duration [illegible] hours. One on Green street between Preston and Jackson, [illegible] hours.

Five of the [illegible] were of children under 6 years, the remaining over [illegible] years.

There is thus [illegible] decrease in the mortality of the first twenty days of August as compared with the first twenty days of July, showing that the cases of cholera morbus and kindred diseases are diminishing, because in all but one [illegible] of an unhealthy character these forms of disease are more prevalent in August than July. A persistent, vigorous [illegible] attention to the sanitary condition of every part of the city in making every possible improvement in every part, must result in keeping this city a perfectly free from every taint of an epidemic character, as it has been thus far. [illegible] that Louisville has ever enjoyed a more healthy summer season than that of this year.

In answer to a question by the chairman Dr. T. S. Bell said he was satisfied from conversation he had had with medical men and the people, that the city never was healthier, in the summer, than at the present time. He recalled the remarkable fact that in 1832, during the epidemic, in Louisville there were more deaths in the one [illegible] than [illegible] [illegible].

CITY VETERINARY [illegible].

In Tuesday [illegible] the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Health respectfully suggest to the military authorities the great propriety of transferring the troops at Taylor Barracks to some healthy locality.

[illegible]

Dr. Dougherty [illegible] proposed that the attention [illegible] for by the Health Officer at the last meeting in reference to certain [illegible] localities of the city [illegible] at once. There was great [illegible] for [illegible] to the [illegible].

Dr. [illegible] for [illegible] the Health Officer in the instance, as he believes the Mayor and sanitary inspectors would [illegible] measures for the [illegible] of such [illegible] may require it.

OLD MILITARY PRISON.

Dr. Bell said that great complaint had been made for some time by citizens in the vicinity of the old military prison grounds, corner of Tenth and Broadway, on account of its occupancy by negro families. Fear was entertained that the congregation of these negroes would cause a pestilence in the neighborhood. At the request of the Health Officer, he, Dr. Bell, had visited and examined the place, and could see no reason for apprehension on the part of the citizens. Nobody stood in peril but the occupants of the barracks themselves, and so far there had been no sickness of any consequence among them. He thought it would be wrong to have the negroes removed, as they might and probably would fail to obtain as good accommodations elsewhere in the city. In this view of the case he would introduce the following resolution, which was carried:

Whereas, Complaint is made of the tenements stretching across the ground formerly occupied by the Military Prison on Broadway, and it is evident that there is nothing in the character of the locality likely to spread disease North, South, East or West of the grounds, and the tenements can scarcely be removed to better quarters; therefore

Resolved, That the Health Officer have it inspected from day to day, and have it kept as clean as circumstances will permit.

DRAINING THE PONDS.

Dr. Bell, after explaining the condition of the localities designated, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of the Mayor and Council to forthwith, and to enforce the [illegible] the order, the draining of ponds of water within the city limits, until heavy frosts shall render them harmless. [illegible] that such drainage, in hot weather, is fruitful of the ravages of disease. This drainage is now in progress [illegible] Kentucky street, and [illegible] be promptly stopped.

PUTRID MEATS AND VEGETABLES.

Dr. Finley called the attention of the Board to the scandalous fact that large quantities of tainted meats and vegetables were being offered for sale in the market-houses and groceries. He thought it was the duty of the market masters and other proper officers should be exercised act more vigilantly in regard to the sale of both meats and vegetables throughout the city. The subjoined resolution, introduced by Dr. [illegible], was adopted:

Whereas, There is evidence that meat, in an incipient state of putrescence, and vegetables in a decaying state are offered for sale in the market-houses and [illegible];

Resolved, That the [illegible] be requested to cause a more vigorous inspection of these articles [illegible].

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Dr. Bell presented the following resolution of thanks, which was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due to the Health Officer and the Sanitary Inspectors for the thorough and faithful manner in which they have performed their duties under the impending pestilence, and to their past conduct we have an assurance that they will continue faithful to the important trust confided to their care.

ADJOURNMENT.

It was moved by Dr. Bell that when the Board adjourn it be until Tuesday evening next. This motion received undivided sanction, one and all of the members recognizing and [illegible] the importance of holding frequent meetings at this time.

A CRYING NUISANCE.

Dr. Anderson, who had been requested to investigate and report upon the condition of Tenth street, between Grayson and Jefferson, said that the foulness of the gutters and general dilapidation of the street were insufferable. The work began some time ago had been stopped by the City Engineer, and water and filth had accumulated there to such an extent that it was absolutely dangerous to reside in the thoroughfare. He said that the nuisance was fearfully aggravated by some of the people depositing soapsuds and other garbage, and permitting their hogs to run at large in the street. The authorities should be appealed to, and these violations of the city ordinances summarily discontinued. A good deal of facetious talk was indulged in, but the gravity of the subject was kept in view all the while. Dr. Bell agreed that the Tenth-street locality was the filthiest in town, and said that he had suggested to Dr. Anderson that while he had such a fine [illegible] lake in front of his office, he ought to send to Florida, procure some alligator-eggs, put them in his lake, raise a litter of alligators, and turn them loose upon the street contractors and Engineer. Dr B. finally moved that the hogs be referred to the pork houses; whereupon, the Board adjourned, in the healthiest humor, to meet again next Tuesday night.

NEW ALBANY ITEMS.

[From the Ledger of yesterday.

FRIENDS' MEETING.—The Friends of this city held a meeting Sunday afternoon at Wesley Chapel. An able sermon was preached by Rev Mr. Trueblood of Washington county. This is the first Friends or Quaker meeting held in this city in the past fifteen years.

THE OCTOBER FAIR.—The County Fair to be held at the Fair Grounds near this city, commencing on the first of October next, will be one of the best exhibitions of the kind ever given up in the county. A great feature will be the Fine Art and Floral Hall. Let the ladies prepare their specimens of needle work, paintings, &c., and let all make arrangements to attend and exhibit their products.

THE PENITENTIARY.—At the commencement of the financial year at the Jeffersonville Penitentiary, Dec. 1st, 1865, there were in the prison 283 males and 14 females—total, 297. Yesterday, 20th inst., there were in the prison 254 males and 15 females—total, [illegible], showing an increase since the 15th of December last of [illegible] prisoners. We understand that the prison is in excellent condition, financial and sanitary.

From the Commercial of yesterday.

FIREMEN'S VISIT.—A number of the members of the Louisville Fire Department paid the firemen of this city a visit yesterday, and had a high old time. The members of Jefferson Steamer No. 2 met the Louisville boys in their four-horse wagon at the circus ground, and put them through the city in regular Hoosier style. We are glad to note this good feeling existing between the firemen of the two cities.

LECTURE ASSOCIATION.—This excellent institution, which catered to the literary taste of our citizens last winter, has been corresponding with some of the most eminent lecturers in the country, and will doubtless secure the services of the best talent to be had for the fall and winter course. In addition to the gentlemen who composed the Association last year several others have joined and signified their intention of giving the Association a hearty co-operation. The encouragement of this enterprise will be of great benefit to our citizens, in a literary point of view, and will tend greatly to inspire the youth to advance in pursuit of knowledge. Let every citizen co-operate with the Association, and enable them to procure the best lecturers in the country.

The following gentlemen compose the Association:

Officers—Hon. Thomas L. Smith, President; O. V. Tousley, Vice-President; And. Castien, Treasurer; Dr. E. S. Crosier, Secretary.

Directors—J. H. Stotsenburg, James Pierce, W. F. Morris, Hon. George A. Bicknell, F. L. Morse, Thomas M. Brown, John C. Culbertson, J. H. Butler, Dr. O. W. Wright.

STATE NEWS.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman, 21.

LIGHTNING.—At about 2 or 3 o'clock A. M. of Sunday last, the Court house at this place was struck by lightning. The shock though disturbing the slumbers of many of our citizens, did no very serious damage.

HORSE THIEF CAPTURED.—Officers Holeman and Brown captured a horse-thief in the city yesterday evening. He is now in jail at this place, and confesses to have stolen the horse on Sunday night, from Dr. Ed. [illegible] of [illegible], Ky.

DISEASE IN CATTLE.—We learn that a number of cows have died recently in Scott, Franklin and the country adjacent, from a disease which has made its appearance for the first time in this part of the State, and which is supposed to have been introduced by the herds of Texas cattle that have lately passed through to the Bluegrass region. We trust the veterinary world will give us an account of reports of the symptoms preceding and accompanying the disease, so far in the fatal cases, we believe are confined to cows grazing on the commons. There is [illegible] seem to have been infected.

Our enterprising and worthy townsman Capt. John Haly, so well known to the public as the builder of the City Monument, Capitol Hotel, Farmers' Bank at Frankfort &c., &c., has just undertaken two new contracts. He is to build a new banking house in Henderson, Kentucky, for the Farmers' Bank, to be completed by the 1st of December next, for $[illegible]. He has also contracted for the completion of the Courthouse at Lancaster for the total amount of $[illegible]. Besides these he has a number of other contracts in and out of the state for a very large amount in the aggregate. He seems to get every contract that he goes for, and his energy and enterprise are never [illegible].

OUTRAGEOUS MURDER IN GALLATIN COUNTY.—On Monday afternoon last, John H. [illegible] an elder brother of Hon. J. R. [illegible], Owen county, was brutally murdered on Sugar Creek by a ruffian named Thomas Langsdale, who immediately fled across the river into Indiana, and has not yet been arrested. Langsdale is from thirty to thirty-five years of age, about six feet high, would weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds, has dark curled hair, sandy whiskers, small gray or blue eyes, sharp face, large nose, and [illegible] talks rapidly in a rather heavy tone. When walking he swings himself from side to side, his knees nearly touch, and his toes are much turned in. Application has been made by the county authorities to the Governor to offer a reward for his arrest. The Governor has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of Langsdale.

The First quarterly session of the Franklin county Sunday School Convention was held at the Baptist Church in Frankfort on the 18th. An election for permanent officers of the association resulted as follows: John B. Temple, Presbyterian Church, President; E. A. W. Roberts, Baptist Church, Vice-President; James A. Dawson, M. E. Church, South, Secretary; J. Garrett Coleman, Christian Church, Treasurer.

The reports of the various Sabbath Schools represented showed them to be in a highly prosperous condition.

The following named were enrolled as members of this association: Ministers—Rev John S. Hays, Presbyterian church; Rev W. L. Germain, Baptist church; Rev G. W. Merritt, M. E. church, South. Superintendents—E. A. W. Roberts, John B. Temple, J. R. Graham, L. A. Thomas, Jas. A. Dawson, John White, Noel Lee, P. R. Pales, John M. Pace, A. W. Cromwell, Danl. Hockersmith, C. Bailey. — Duval, and one hundred and thirteen teachers, male and female.

The place for the next meeting of the association was fixed at North Benson church. Time, second Thursday in November next, 10 A. M.

THE DUELLO AND MODERN CHIVALRY—A MODEL CHALLENGE.

Our readers remember that certain residents of the levee, Dickens, Prendergast, Kennedy, &c., had a general row some days ago and that the matter came before the Police Court. On yesterday morning another affair transpired, in which some of the same parties were concerned. Joseph Dickens was presented before the Police Court on the charge of sending a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, and Andy Rihe was presented charged with carrying the same. The challenge was produced in court as evidence. We annex a literal copy of it:

LOUISVILLE, August 20, 1866.

MR. PENDERGRASS: I will shoot you 100 yards with a pistol or you or ouy your friends with a rifel. Your frind. JOSEPH DICKENS.

The testimony was vague and to a certain extent unsatisfactory, as all the parties concerned seemed to think more of their personal safety than the obligation to tell the whole truth. Enough was elicited, however, to sustain the charge and the parties were ordered to give bond in the following sums for their good behavior for one year: Joseph Dickens, $[illegible], and Andy Rihe, $[illegible]. We hope their noble spirits will not chafe under the restraint of the law, and that they can wait until the year ends before they claim that exquisite satisfaction common among gentlemen—the privilege of shooting at each other.

BAPTIZED.—On Sunday morning at six o'clock Rev. Mr. Spillman, of Jamestown, administered the ordinance of baptism to Watson, the murderer of Captain Menter. The ceremony was performed in the Newport jail in the presence of a number of citizens, including four ministers of the gospel. The condemned man has but eleven days to live, unless respited by the Governor.

AT THE STATION HOUSES.—At Clay street there were five arrests for drunkenness and four felony cases. At First street there were three arrests, one assault and battery case, one felony case and one of drunkenness.

ALARM.—About two o'clock this morning a fire alarm was given from Box 13, corner Market and [illegible] street. To [illegible] rather too early to ascertain the cause of the signal.

LOCAL NOTICES.

DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.—We would call attention to the advertisement of this firm in today's Journal. Messrs. Duvall, Ketchum, & Co. recently removed from Fourth street to No. 72 Main street and into their spacious quarters, where they are prepared to meet the demands upon them for carpets and all the other elegances of housekeeping. The firm import their goods via Halifax from John Crossley & Sons and other celebrated carpet manufacturers, and can readily compete with Eastern firms. Hereafter shipments will be made direct from the foreign market to Louisville. Their stock consists of carpets, oil cloths, plushes, curtain materials, shades and hollands, moquet, and a complete assortment of rail passenger and sleeping car furnishings, a new feature in Louisville trade. These goods, which are selected with great care and taste, are sold at prices which preclude the necessity of the buyer to go East to purchase, and other dealers or private parties should examine Messrs. Duvall, Ketchum, & Co.'s stock before purchasing elsewhere. Parties desiring to fit up residences will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the above gentlemen as to their upholstering, carpets, and decorations, and they have experienced workmen to make and lay carpets, &c. It is really a treat to look through this establishment and examine the great and rich variety of goods of the character we have indicated, and the ladies would go wild to see the beautiful articles which they so much admire and want to have.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS AND THE MERCHANTS OF LOUISVILLE.—Where do you purchase your dry goods? Are you buying to the best advantage as regards variety and cost? You will see by referring to our advertisements that Messrs. Trabue & Davis, wholesale dry goods merchants, doing business on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, in this city, offer you every advantage and inducement to make your purchases at their store. They have on hand and constantly keep in their store an immense stock of goods of the most recent styles and fashions. Among their catalogue of goods now on hand, we notice the following as a few of the long list. Prints, bleached and brown domestics, plaid linseys, a large amount of cloths, cassimeres, satinets and tweeds; to this last we would call the special attention of the merchant tailors doing business in this and Southern cities, handsome printed delaines, blankets, fancy dress goods, and a large assortment of notions. Messrs. Trabue & Davis are merchants who have carried on business in this city for the past thirty years, and their reputation as business men and as gentlemen is of itself a sufficient guarantee that all who deal with them will obtain as fine a quality of goods as the New York and foreign markets afford, and at the very lowest price.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL.—We cannot speak of this hotel except in laudatory terms. We have eaten too many recherche dinners, and too often supped grandly, not to feel affectionate toward the Louisville, than which there is no more perfectly managed hotel in the country. The gentlemen comprising the firm are all well known as skillful and tasteful caterers to the public, and to use a slang term, "know how to keep a hotel." Recently Mr. R. B. Shelton, formerly of the Curd House, Lexington, has become a partner in the hotel. Mr. Shelton is an experienced landlord, and made the Curd House famous throughout the Bluegrass region as the best hostelrie in that section. He brings vigor, taste, and appreciation of the public wants to the firm, and the traveling community will be the gainers by this accession to the management of the Louisville Hotel. Few cities can boast of a hotel superior, or even equal, to the Louisville Hotel, which has so steadily held the palm of favoritism with the floating public. We can only say that the house is greatly a gainer by the adherence of Mr. Shelton to the corps of proprietors.

DRY GOODS.—It is hardly necessary to do more than call attention to the advertisement of the New York Store of the great bargains to be had there, to secure a rush to this favorite establishment to obtain a choice of the magnificent and varied stock offered by Messrs. Barker & Co. There is probably no store in the West possessing so great and varied a stock of choice goods, and the public are well aware that when bargains are offered at this establishment it is no idle talk but a reality. At the present time the special goods offered at low prices are French merinos, of Messrs. Barker & Co.'s own importation, besides other seasonable goods.

THE ORMSBY HOUSE.—Our friend Mike Downing, himself an sardine, has formed a copartnership with Mr. Schad, an experienced and excellent hotel keeper. Under the new regime the public will be better catered for than ever before. This hotel is on the European plan, and deserves all the good things said of it and the liberal patronage it receives.

ART GALLERY.

[illegible] weeks ago, Mr. J. V. Escott opened to the public a picture gallery over his warerooms on Main street. It is surely the most attractive place in the city, and we are glad to know that the patrons and admirers of art have been flocking there to examine the beautiful and varied collection. May not this miniature Louvre be the nucleus of a large and splendid art temple in Louisville? We earnestly hope it may; for, next to a public library, our greatest need, for a proper cultivation of taste is a grand salon, where the canvasses of the great masters can our native artist may be [illegible].

Already Mr. Escott has displayed upon the walls of his gallery a superb collection of European and American paintings, by some of the best living artists. In looking through the rooms yesterday we particularly noted the following, [illegible] subjects.

"Angling," original, by Van Seben, of Brussels.

Pastoral view, original, by Van Delgham, of [illegible].

The Dogs, representing quarreling over a basin of water, original, by Armfield, the best known English dog painter.

Group of Holland cattle, original, by Vermeer, a celebrated Dutch artist.

Winter scene in America, original, by T. L. Smith, of New York, an artist of considerable distinction.

Pastoral scene, original, by Van Severdonk, of Belgium.

"The Skaters," original, by Van Seben, of Brussels.

Highland Peasant, original, by W. Greenlees, of Scotland, residing in Louisville.

"Farm Yard," original, by Van Lamputten, of Brussels.

"The Chocolatiere," copied by Meyer after the famous picture by Liotard, in the Dresden gallery. This is one of the most popular sketches in this country. No American tourist leaves the other shore without a copy of the Chocolatiere.

Fruit piece, original, by Mario.

"The Persian Sybil," copied by Meyer, after the old Italian master Guercino. It is a picture to fill lovesick souls in love with.

"The Little Rogue," a celebrated and much [illegible] to Roan piece.

"[illegible]," a scene in New York, original, by R. [illegible], of Brooklyn.

"Lake of the Four Cantons," in the upper part of the Bay of Uri, original, by Robert Schultze, of Dusseldorf—the most beautiful and valuable in the gallery. It is thirty-eight by fifty-eight inches in the canvas, magnificently framed.

"The Penitent Magdalene," after Dominichino—best painting of the subject we ever saw. It attracts great attention.

White Mountain scenery, Conway Valley, original, by Farrand, one of the most eminent artists of New York.

Pastoral scene, original, by Van Lamputten, of Brussels.

Italian Landscape, original, by Freeman, an American painter residing at Rome.

A series of four pictures in oil on copper, original, by Wilkie.

"The Pigeon 1, 2," original, by Z. Noordeker.

Scene on the Hudson river, by George F. Fuller, of Louisville, the well-known and successful amateur artist.

"The Immaculate Conception," by Murillo, original in the Louvre.

"Mozart performing for the first time his Requiem before the Court and amateurs of Vienna," by [illegible], after the celebrated picture by Hamman.

"Bay of Naples," by Carmteuke, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Luther before the Diet of Worms," after Lessing, by Goldberg.

Winter scene on the sea-shore (original), by Miss Cook of Nashville.

Basket of Peaches, original, by William Brown, of Brooklyn—the finest fruit painting in the city.

There is also a very pleasing variety of chromos, lithographs and engravings, elegantly mounted. It costs nothing to feast upon these beauties of the brush—so, walk in.

INDIANA ITEMS.

The Wabash (Ind.) Express states that the prospect of a tremendous corn crop has given an extraordinary impetus to the hog trade, and feeders all over the State are industriously engaged in buying up stock hogs for fall and winter feeding.

Colfax and Turpie have arranged for a joint canvass, to commence on the the eighth of next month.

Washburne and Claypool make sixteen joint speeches in the eight counties of the Seventh District.

The Evansville Journal narrates that as Esquire Callett was returning home some days ago from a gathering in the country, he was met on the road by a couple, male and female, who informed him that they had been at his house to have him join them in the holy bonds of matrimony, and were sorely disappointed by finding him absent. He invited them back to the house, but they were in too great a hurry, and proposed that the ceremony should be performed on the spot, and there on the highway in the woods—the words were pronounced making them bone of one bone, and flesh of one flesh. Justice Callett pocketed the fee, and the twain made one, went on their way rejoicing.

AN ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.—The Sunday morning train on the Bellefontaine railway brought in as passengers quite a number of Germans, who were on their way from the Fatherland to St. Louis. None of the party could speak the English language. Being compelled to lie over in this city for the night, they took up quarters at the California House. Among the party was a young girl, only fourteen or fifteen years of age, who was on her way to join her parents at St. Louis, from whom she had been separated for several years, they having preceded her to this country. About eleven o'clock that evening the barkeeper of the aforementioned house, by the name of Houeck, persuaded her to "go out walking," holding out as an inducement that a grand concert was coming off in one of the gardens and that they would attend the same.

The girl, young, innocent and unsuspecting, having confidence in Houeck as one of her own countrymen, consented. Instead of going to the garden, as per agreement, he took the girl to the commons just outside of the corporation line, and southwest of the city, and there partly by force and partly by threats, compelled her to yield to his illicit and lustful wishes. Afterwards becoming frightened at his own criminality, Houeck fled from the spot, leaving the outraged and helpless girl in her situation, in a strange place, far from friends and relations, not knowing whither to turn her steps, and unable, in her ignorance of the language, to communicate with any one to direct her to her acquaintances at the California House. She wandered about the commons for hours, weary and desolate.

Finally, meeting three men she accosted them, asking to be directed rightly. Not understanding her, but soon ascertaining that she was young, alone, and unprotected, they in turn violated her person. They finally let her go, and she found her way back to the city, but too late, as those with whom she was traveling had left on the midnight train. It is due the party to state that they made every exertion to find the unfortunate girl before their departure, and grieved sorely over her mysterious absence. The girl, on her return, communicated the sad story of her wrongs to some sympathizing German friends, arousing the greatest indignation against the one who had done her this grievous outrage. Instant and energetic search was made for the bar-keeper, who had been seen to leave the house in company with the girl early in the evening. He was found in a saloon, and acknowledged his guilt by crying out, before any charge had been brought against him, "that he never saw the girl," and that "he wasn't with her." Yesterday he was taken before Justice Coulton, and held in $[illegible] bond to appear this morning for examination.—Indianapolis Journal, 21st.

AUGUST.—The present has been quite a different month from its predecessor. The latter was hot and dry, the former has thus far been cool and decidedly damp. We have had all the variations in the barometrical scale, we have had short intervals of sunshine and long intervals of clouds and rain. Nor has this contrast been unattended with numerous others decidedly grateful in their character. Who that has retired to bed at night restless from the excessive heat, to be subjected to fresh torture at early dawn from swarms of flies, but will appreciate the relief brought about by the meteorological changes of August. The sounds of the descending rain, the pattering of the drops upon the foliage, reviving parched vegetation and awakening man as well as nature to a newness of life, form an agreeable change and bring an exquisite sense of relief. One can venture forth at mid-day now without a perpetual fear of sunstroke, and can retire at night with the chances in favor of wooing successfully that unconscious state, the restorer of languid nature. We are thankful, devoutly so, for the dispensation that does not condemn us to a perpetual July.

The Courier of yesterday treated its readers to the following jokey narrative:

YE WAR OF YE LOCALS.—"Go in, Lemons, and get squeezed."—Job.

The report of the Health Officer has had an unhealthy effect upon our confreres on Green Street.

It has proven to be a Golden Fleece.

The head of the Democrat imagined himself fleeced, and forthwith inaugurated a third Panic week.

He charged upon the enemy's breastworks.

Was repulsed with great slaughter.

The sun set upon the field of battle in possession of the Journal forces.

Second day's fight.

Democrat throws some heavy guns in position, and briskly shells the enemy's camp

The Journal returns the fire, and, for a couple of hours the cannonading is very heavy.

Journal finally makes a charge along the whole line of the Democrat, which proves irresistible, and forces the latter to fall back on its Courier intrenchments.

Unfortunately the latter had been constructed on the Pillow plan, with the ditches on the wrong side of the works.

Nightfall left the Democrat in his works, and the Journal camped just before him, ready for an assault at daylight this morning.

This war has been fully as sweet-scented as the war of the Roses.

Daily rations of cologne water and "hair ile" are served out to the men of both armies.

So ends the first lesson.

Let us take something.

Selah!

The ending of the second lesson was a graceful capitulation of the Democratic crusaders.

NEW RULE AMONG THE STREET RAILWAYS.—The Superintendents of the various street railroads in Cincinnati have determined to introduce the rules that are in existence upon the street railroads in the East. One of those rules is that when a passenger gets upon a platform he or she will be required to pay fare before entering the car, the same is done on our ferry-boats. There is no clause in the charter of the company which precludes such a rule, and the officers of the road, under the circumstances, are determined to introduce and abide by it.

POSTPONEMENT.—Owing to the prevalence of the cholera, the exhibition of the North Kentucky Agricultural Society has been postponed. The Fair will commence on the grounds of the Society, near Florence, on the second Tuesday (the 9th day of October next, instead of the 28th of August, as heretofore advertised, and continue for five days.

SLEEPING CAR.—We notice another new sleeping car for the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, that arrived from Jeffersonville on a flat.

BROWN'S CHOLERA MIXTURE.—We have tested this mixture for cholera complaints, and can testify to its virtues. See the advertisement in the special notice column.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

See advertisement in another column of dining-room girls wanted

A GENEROUS OFFER.—Young ladies can ride to the Louisville Female College every morning, from any of the extreme localities of the city, and return every afternoon, free of all charge. See advertisement

Ladies should avoid the pressure of the skirts upon the loins and hips which can be done by wearing Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporter. For sale everywhere

EXCLUSIVELY FOR LADIES.—Ladies, do not be surprised if your husbands stay out an hour or two later than usual or if your sweet hearts miss an evening or two in the week. "Sundays excepted," for Frank Parker, the best amateur billiard player of the West, is now charming the gentlemen of the city by his wonderful playing at Mr. J. J. McGrath's fine billiard rooms in the Louisville Hotel. Before long Mr McGrath will give you an opportunity of seeing this beautiful game which so often deprives you of your gentlemen friends company.

FATHERS OF FAMILIES,

On your way to the Post-office go to Brown's, Third and Green, and get a bottle of the Cholera Mixture, recommended by the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Your family may need it before night!

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PEACE HATH ITS VICTORIES.

To prevent or conquer disease is a grand achievement, and as surely as bullet and bayonet will destroy so surely will HOSTETTER'S BITTERS prevent and [illegible] the.

This is the most trying period of the year. The stamina of the strongest leads more or less to the consuming temperature of midsummer. Vigor oozes from every pore. The strength of man passes away in invisible vapor, and weaker woman becomes relaxed and nerveless. It was to meet such difficulties that Hostetter's Bitters were given to society. It is to prevent the evil consequences to which an unbraced, debilitated, debilitated organization is liable, that they are recommended as a SUMMER TONIC for both sexes. Old people die of exhaustion every day, who might have kept death at bay for years to come by an occasional resort to this powerful and harmless vegetable stomachic.

Nine tenths of the community, rich as well as poor, toil continually. If their hands are unemployed their brains are busy, and head work is as depressing to the vital energies as muscular toil. Put tone the system with Hostetter's Bitters and the wear and tear of business life will be comparatively unfelt even in the most oppressive weather. No languor will be experienced, for as fast as the vital forces are expended they will be recruited and renewed by this healthful restorative. As a summer Invigorant it is indispensable to young and old. Sold everywhere au2 d2aw&eow1

DR. BICKNELL'S DYSENTERY SYRUP.—The great remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea, &c. Purely vegetable, without opiate, and warranted superior to any similar article in market, or no pay. Will you try it on these conditions? Wilson & Peter, agents, 416 Main street Louisville, Ky au22 d1m

J. M. Armstrong has a fine Horse and Rockaway for sale. a21 d2

WALL PAPER.—A large and entirely new stock at J. V. Escott's, Main street, bet. Second and Third. a21 d6

WINDOW GLASS.—All sizes, French and American, for sale low, by J. V. Escott, Main street, between Second and Third. a21 d6

"I have sold Palmer's Vegetable Cosmetic Lotion for the past seven years, and never has a case come within my knowledge of its failing to be a benefit," writes Wm. M. Stout, of Danville, Ky nu21 d6

GOODMAN HOTEL.—The lease and furniture of this hotel, situated on Market street, between First and Second streets, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday morning, August 22, 1866, at ten o'clock. This presents a rare chance for any one wishing to engage in the business. a21d2t

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames of every description manufactured and for sale by J. V. Escott, 68 Main street, between Second and Third streets. a21d6t

For the cholera remedy, recommended by the ablest physicians of the city, call at Brown's drug store, First and Gray. au20 d3

"Early fall trade." J. M. Armstrong, on Main, opposite the National, has now open a fine stock of men's, youths', boys' and children's clothing, shirts, hosiery, underwear, &c., for early fall trade. School suits, all sizes. u18d6

Pure and reliable—the cholera mixture—at Brown's, First and Gray au20 d3

Pure Wines and Liquors, by the bottle, case or gallon, at Thompson & Co.'s "Old Blue House," 79 Fourth street. au16 d6

Pure Wines and Liquors, by the bottle, case or gallon, at the Old Blue House," 79 Fourth street. au16 d6

Several of our customers, having used the cholera remedy recommended by the Board of Physicians and prepared by us, find it perfect.

J. E. BROWN & CO..
First and Gray.

au20 d3

Pure Wines and Liquors, by the bottle, case or gallon, at 79 Fourth street au16 d6

DRUG STORE.—On the corner of First and Gray, J. E. Brown & Co. have fitted a large and handsome drug store and stocked it with carefully selected drugs. Prescriptions filled with great care, day or night.

Also—The Cholera Remedy. au20 d3

"THE GOVERNMENT STORE."

No. 35, Fourth street, between Main and the River,

Is established for the sale of

GOVERNMENT GOODS,

No longer required by the

UNITED STATES.

Household goods in great variety, bedding and house-furnishing dry goods, mosquito bars, crockery and tinware, and hundreds of articles used in every family. Prices very low. Unprecedented bargains!

On the 15th of September we will offer for sale a very large assortment of blankets, and also 1,000 army overcoats at greatly less than their actual value. as d1m

WALL PAPER.—A large variety of the latest styles always to be found at

WOOD & BRO.'S,

au3 d1m Third street, above Main

Pure Wines and Liquors, by the bottle, case or gallon, at Thompson & Co's "Old Blue House," 79 Fourth street.

au16 d6

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY.—We have made special preparation and possess unsurpassed facilities for the collection of the bounties provided by the recent Law. Call on or address

DUNGAN & SMITH,

Solicitors of Claims, 154 Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky. aug3 dtf

Humphrey's homeopathic medicines sold by Raymond & Co, Dr. James Graves & Son, Geo. H. Cary, and J. W. Seaton & Co. See list in Saturday's paper. dtsept24

Silver and wooden show cases, Venetian blinds and window shades, for sale at lowest rates at

WOOD & BRO.'S,

au3 d1m Third street, above Main.

To be afraid of Cholera is to increase one's chances of taking it; to exercise ordinary prudence in warding it off's to provide oneself with Jayne's Carminative Balsam, and thus be prepared to master the disease in its earliest stages. For the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cramps, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, &c., the Carminative is a sovereign remedy, always safe and efficacious. Sold by all Druggists. au20 M,W&S

DIET.—The dietetic part of medicine is no inconsiderable branch, and deserves a much greater share of regard than it commonly meets with. A great variety of diseases might be removed by the observance of a proper diet and regimen without the assistance of medicine, were it not for the impatience of the sufferers. On all occasions, it may come in as a proper assistant to the cure, and we would particularly caution the afflicted that in taking Roback's BLOOD PILLS and BLOOD PURIFIER they must not expect cures performed without due observance of the diet. With the Roback's STOMACH BITTERS it is different, for they give tone to the stomach and increase the appetite by assisting digestion. a13 deod2m

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Fenian Picnic on Grand Island.

French Troops to Leave Mexico

Affairs in Regard to Texas.

Provisional Governor Relieved.

Missourians Visit the President.

They Want Radicals Removed.

Foreign Markets by the Cable.

The Cholera in St. Louis.

The Soldiers' Union Convention.

Call by the Executive Committee

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, August 21

Ten cases of deaths from cholera in this city have been reported, and eight cases and four deaths in Brooklyn

The number of deaths in this city from cholera last week were 250. Deaths from miasmatic diseases 428.

The Northern Light, from Aspinwall to-day, brought $309,600 in specie.

A Herald Chicago special says there is great excitement among the Fenians there, and a movement of some kind is evidently under way, although everything is kept profoundly secret

Some mysterious pic-nics and pleasure-gatherings are announced in this vicinity. Three hundred Fenians left Louisville last night to attend one of their pic-nics and on the same train there was thirty cases of rifles. Companies of the 18th Fenian regiment leave Louisville for Chicago to-night. Also 200 Fenians from Nashville, each one carrying a four-shooter by way of provisions. Two hundred Fenians also passed through Nashville yesterday from Memphis, on their way to attend the Chicago pic-nics, and the news has been received here even from New Orleans that the Fenians there are making preparations for the Chicago pic-nics

Panama advices of the 11th are received. The United States frigate Lancaster left there for Callao on the 13th. The United States steamer Wateree arrived at Panama on the 10th. She is to be placed at the disposal of a party of Americans, who are going to survey the Isthmus of Darien.

A revolutionary rising has taken place at Chirigai.

The Police Commissioners have honorably acquitted Capt. Young, Chief of Detective Police force, from charges which had been made against him of wrongfully having a watch in his possession.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.

The New Orleans Tribune, the Republican freedmen organ, announced its temporary suspension to-day.

Two bottles, picked up at the mouth of Bayou Terrebonne, on the 15th, on the Gulf of Mexico, contain papers as follows: "Number one ship Flying Eagle, on May 24, 1866, lost all her masts, and is in a hopeless condition, with two feet water in the hold. (Signed) CROGAN."

The number two was much faded It was in pencil.

The United States ship Powhattan was off the Chinese coast on October 19th.

Cotton is reported knee high in the Eastern part of Warren and Claiborne counties, Mississippi, and is being devastated by the worms.

The cotton growing report reports that in Hinds, Madison, Carroll, Claiborne, and Scott counties of 323 plantations, who, in 1860, employed 7,624 hands on 84,311 acres, making 46,631 bales. There are this year 3,495 hands, planting 32,222 acres. From other counties the reports are not full on this basis. The crop of 1866 will be 400,000 bales in Mississippi, and 1,700,000 bales in the United States.

A letter from Matagorda, Texas, of the 15th says the caterpillars are now fully at work on Conen and Oyster creeks

A Marchand, a pawn broker on Common street, was robbed to-day of $3,500 worth of jewelry from a show case.

BUFFALO, August 21

The Fenian picnic to-day called together a large number of persons. It is estimated that there were from 15 to 20,000 on the ground. At three o'clock the sham fight commenced descriptive of the Limestone Ridge affair, which made considerable fun. Soon after a meeting was formed and A. Sherwood, of this city, chosen chairman. Gen. O'Neil addressed the meeting at some length in impassioned style. He was followed by Hon. A. M. Clapp and Charles McComber, of this city. The whole affair was orderly. There was no hint given of any proposed hostilities, and no one here believed a raid on Canada is intended, at least for some time, if at all.

NEWBERN, N C, August 21

Great excitement exists here this morning over the discovery of a conspiracy to rob the First National Bank of this city by killing its cashier, Mr H H Thompson. The leaders in the affair were arrested last night, and are now in jail awaiting their examination, which will take place this morning before Mayor Washington.

ST LOUIS, August 21.

No cholera report from the Board of Health since Saturday, but the police report for the forty-eight hours ending at 8 o'clock this morning, which is necessarily very incomplete, shows 181 cases, and 89 deaths.

A fire early this morning destroyed the bedstead factory of Geo. Franks, and the flouring mill of Joseph Brotherton, corner of Washington avenue and Tenth street Loss $25,000, mostly insured.

NEW YORK, August 21.

The following is additional by the European mail

The preliminaries of peace between Austria and Prussia were signed at Nikolsburg on the 26th of July, and proclaimed at Vienna on the 3d inst.

The signatures are those of Bismark, Knroly and Brenner, and the stipulations as officially announced are to the following effect:

Austria is to loose no territory, except that of Venetia.

The Emperor of Austria recognizes the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation, and gives his assent to a new organization, from which Austria shall be excluded.

Austria relinquishes all claims to Sleswig and Holstein, and Prussia and Holstein. Prussia is to receive from Austria four hundred million thalers to cover the war expenses, but from this sum is to be deducted the amount of the indemnity for war expenses, which Austria has still the right of exacting from Schleswig and Holstein, in virtue of the treaty of October 20, 1864, say fifteen million of thalers, besides five million, as the equivalent of the expenses of maintaining the Prussian army, borne by the countries of Austria, occupied by that army until the convention of peace, and finally Russia agrees to gain consent of Italy to the arrangements as soon as Victor Emanuel obtains full possession of Venetia.

The remaining articles stipulate for the armistice between the armies of the several belligerents as heretofore published.

SING SING, N. Y., August 20.

The Republican Convention of the third district of Westchester county, met to-day at Croton Dam, and chose Horace Greeley, H. D. Robertson and Francis Larkin as delegates to the Syracuse Convention. It is asserted that Conservative delegates were excluded, and held a separate Convention, which indorsed the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention.

BALTIMORE, August 21.

The National Labor Congress organized permanently, with J. Hinchcliffe, of Illinois, President. Committees were appointed on the subjects of eight hour of trades unions, of strikes, of political action, of a permanent national organization, &c. A resolution favoring the abolition of the income tax and its replacement by additional tax on real estate was tabled. Adjourned till to-morrow.

To the Western Associated Press.

By the Cable.

PARIS, August 20—P. M.

It is denied on authority that the Empress of Mexico, who is here, has threatened that Maximilian will abdicate when the French troops are withdrawn from Mexico. It is also stated by authority that her mission to France is to get the assistance of the French force in Mexico, prior to the evacuation of that country, to quell the insurgents.

PARIS, August 21—A. M.

It is announced that peace has been made between Prussia, Austria and Bavaria.

The report is current that the Czar of Russia has taken formal steps toward the negotiation of a treaty of alliance between Russia, France and Austria.

BREST, August 21—A. M.

The steamship Ville de Paris, Captain Surmont, from New York August 11th has arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, August 21—A. M.

The steamship Palmyra from New York, August 8th arrived here this A. M.

LONDONDERRY, August 21—A. M.

The steamship Peruvian, from Quebec August 11th has arrived here

PARIS, August 21—P. M.

The statement that France has demanded territorial concessions from Belgium is untrue. The Moniteur of to-day officially gives denial to the report that Napoleon, and at the same time confirms the report that France will not demand of Belgium the cession of any part of her dominions.

LONDON, August 20—P. M.

The following are the official quotations at the close of business to-day. Consols for money 88¼. Erie shares 12¾. Illinois Central shares 75. United States 5-20s 69¾.

LONDON, August 21—M.

The following are the current prices to-day:—Consols for money 88¼. United States 5-20s 70. Illinois Central shares 75. Erie shares 44½.

LONDON, August 21—P. M.

The following are the official quotations at the close of business to-day. Consols for money 88¾. United States 5-20s 70. Erie shares 44¾. Illinois Central shares 76½.

LIVERPOOL, August 20—P. M.

The cotton market is unchanged. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales middling uplands at 13½d. The breadstuff market is unchanged. Western mixed corn 26s 9d. The tallow market is firmer.

LIVERPOOL, August 21.

The cotton market opens at about yesterday's rates. The sales are estimated at 8,000 bales, and middling uplands is still quoted at 13½d.

Under the news from the United States cotton has declined about a quarter of a penny per pound. The sales to-day foot up 8,000 bales. Middling uplands closed at 13¼d. The breadstuffs market is easier, though without quotable change. Mixed corn 26s 9d. The provision market is unchanged, except for pork, which is declining.

WASHINGTON, August 21.

The following is the correspondence relative to the transfer of the State of Texas to the authorities chosen by the people thereof:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11. }

To His Excellency, Andrew J Hamilton, Provisional Governor of the State of Texas, at Austin:

SIR—The time has arrived when, in the judgment of the President of the United States, the care and conduct of the proper affairs of the State of Texas may be remitted to the constitutional authorities chosen by the people thereof without danger to the peace of the United States.

By direction of the President, therefore, you are relieved from the trust which was heretofore reposed in you, as Provisional Governor of the State of Texas. Whenever the Governor elect shall have accepted and become qualified to discharge the duties of the executive office, you will transfer the papers and property of the State, now in your custody, to His Excellency the Governor elect. You will give me a reply, specifying the day on which this communication is received.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,

HENRY STANSBERRY,
Acting Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE }
Washington, August 11, 1866. }

To His Excellency the Governor of Texas:

SIR—By direction of the President, I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a communication which has been addressed to His Excellency Andrew J. Hamilton, Provisional Governor of Texas, whereby he has been relieved of the trust heretofore reposed in him, and directing him to deliver into your Excellency's possession the papers and property relating to that trust. I have the honor to tender you the co-operation of the Government of the United States whenever it may be found necessary in effecting the early restoration and the permanent prosperity and welfare of the State over which you have been called to preside.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,

HENRY STANSBERRY,
Acting Secretary of State.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 14.

To Hon. H Stansberry, Acting Secretary of State:

SIR. Your dispatch of the 11th inst. was received yesterday. The Provisional Government was turned over to the officers elect. I beg to assure the President of the appreciation entertained by the people of Texas of his just policy, and hope to convince the most skeptical of the fidelity of the people to the General Government.

Respectfully,
J. W. THROCKMORTON

Captain McDougall, commanding the Navy-Yard at Mare Island, California, reports to the Navy Department, under date of July 3d, that the steamer Saginaw would leave on the 4th of that month for Victoria, Van Couver's Island in compliance with instructions from the Chief of the Western Telegraph Company. The Saginaw had been detailed by the department to accompany the expedition for laying the Russian telegraph cable, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress passed during the late session.

The President to-day made the following appointments: Seth B. Moe, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Ohio; Moses Kelley, United States Attorney for the same district; Thomas McElrath, Appraiser of Merchandise for the port of New York.

Major General P. H. Sheridan, in general orders No. 1, assumes the command of the new department of the Gulf, comprised of the States of Louisiana, Texas and Florida.

Maj Gen. H. G. Wright will command the District of Texas, and Maj. General J. G. Foster will command the District of Florida. The records of the Department of Louisiana will be transferred to the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the National Unional Executive Committee, appointed at the Baltimore Convention of June 7, 1864, to be held at Philadelphia on the 3d of September next.

A call has been issued for a convention of soldiers, which will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 17th, instead of at Chicago, as heretofore announced.

To the Soldiers and Sailors who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the late rebellion:

In pursuance of a resolution of a meeting of soldiers now or lately in the Union army, held in this city last evening, we invite those of you who approve the restoration policy of the President, and the principles announced by the National Convention at Philadelphia to assemble at Cleveland on the 17th day of September, for consultation on the momentous issues now convulsing our country. We need not argue to you at length the importance of these issues, nor your duty to take part in their settlement. After five years of fierce and destructive war, in which our arms were gloriously triumphant. The Union for which we fought is still practically unrestored. Why is this? We struggled to maintain the rightful supremacy of the General Government, to conquer all who, in arms, disputed its authority, and to make every rebellious citizen yield to its laws. We held throughout the war the Union is indissoluble, and its powers as expounded by its courts supreme; that no State can of its own motion withdraw, or at the will of its sister States be excluded, and that the duty of each State to maintain the Union, and its right to take part in the Government, are alike absolute.

Every object of the war ever recognized by or known to the army and navy, has been thoroughly achieved. The Southern people, decimated, impoverished and subdued, have for more than a year past abandoned the rebellion, and now only ask that the Union for which we fought may be recognized as existing, and that they may be dealt with as the Constitution and laws prescribe. The call continues to discuss at great length the political condition of the country, and to urge upon their companions in arms the support of the principles and policy laid down by the Philadelphia Convention.

A SHAM GAME SPOILED.—A man named Wm. G. Stroud was committed to jail yesterday in default of $2,000 bail, charged with attempting the seduction of Miss Sarah Guy living in Chelsea. A mock marriage had been performed a man named Shon playing magistrate, and the young lady had gone to Stroud's house when her mother received information of the imposition, and rescued the intended victim in time to spoil the game. Shon is still at large, but the police are on his track.—Memphis Bulletin.

I hear from Manchester a capital Boucicaultism, which every one who knows the great Dion will thoroughly enjoy. Mr Boucicault produced a new piece, I believe, on Monday, at the Prince's Theatre and it is said he put it about that he intended to avail himself of the Atlantic telegraph to have notices in the New York papers next morning!—Leader letter.

BEAUREGARD A PRINCE.—The rebel Gen. Beauregard, now in Europe, is seriously considering the acceptance of the title of Prince from the Roumanians of Moldo-Wallachia. He is to have command of the military forces, to rank next to the Hospodar, receive $200,000 in cash and a large salary, and can also provide snug berths for as many of his rebel military friends as he chose.

Punch returns a contribution styled a weekly trifle, with the comment that it is a trifle too weakly.

"Box et preterea nihil," exclaimed Quilp, classically, on finding that his post-office drawer was quite empty.

A diamond found recently in Georgia sold for $1,500.

There is a lively religious interest in Raymond Alabama.

Miss Fanny Brown is at Melbourne, Australia doing "Mazeppa."

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

J. T. McCOMBS, Capt. Crider, 5 P. M.. Henderson.
ST. CHARLES Capt. J. M. Martin, 11 A. M. Cincinnati.
C. T. DUMONT, Capt. C. David, 10 A. M. Cincinnati.
MAJ. ANDERSON, Capt. T. Carter, 4 P. M.. Cincinnati.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

Rose Hambleton, St. L..	Mariner, Cincinnati.
Kate Robinson, Memphis.	Cora S., Madison.
Palestine, Cairo.	Sandy Valley, [illegible]
Wild Wagoner, Cin'ti.	United States, Cincinnati.
General Buell, Cincinnati.	

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Cora S., Memphis.	Rose Hambleton, Cin.
Mariner, Memphis.	Kate Robinson, Cin.
Victor No. 2, Trev.	Tarascon, Henderson.
Cora S., Madison.	Wild Wagoner, Cin.
United States, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cincinnati.

BOATS IN PORT.

At City Wharf—Tyrone.

At Portland—Louisiana, Morning Star, Ella Faber, Sam Mervin, Chattanooga, Sandy Valley and Palestine.

BOATS DUE.

Leonidas, from St. Louis to Pittsburg.
Menotte, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.
Waunitta, from St. Louis to Cincinnati.
Anna, from Cincinnati to Memphis.
Darling, from Memphis to Cincinnati.
Argosy, from New Orleans to Cincinnati.
Mineola, from Memphis to Cincinnati.
Mary Irwin, from Cincinnati to Memphis.
Importer, from Cincinnati to St. Louis.
Golden Eagle, from Cincinnati to Memphis.
Harry Dean, from Cincinnati to Memphis.
Emperor, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.
Silver Cloud, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.
Lenoora, from Cincinnati to New Orleans.

THE RIVER still continues to rise. Since our last report the rise has been two inches, making the stage of water four feet eight inches in the canal and two feet eight inches in the Indian chute. The weather was warm and showery. Business dull and inactive.

THE J. T. McCOMBS, Capt. E. P. Crider is the only boat that leaves the Portland wharf this day. She goes on her usual regular trip to Henderson, delivering freight and passengers at all way-landings. The John Thomas, as her officers and friends are pleased to call her, is a well established favorite in her trade and has always been peculiarly fortunate in her officers. A more clever, [illegible] and [illegible] set of men never officered any boat, and the [illegible] shows they are appreciated. The McCombs leaves at [illegible].

THE ST. CHARLES, Captain J. M. Martin, is the regular noon boat of the People's Line for Cincinnati. Her splendid accommodations are proverbial with the traveling public. She leaves the People's Line wharfboat, at the foot of Fourth street promptly at 11 A. M.

THE C. T. DUMONT, of the U. S. Mail Line, leaves at 10 o'clock this day for Cincinnati.

THE MAJOR ANDERSON, is the 4 o'clock boat of the U. S. Mail Line for Cincinnati.

PORTLAND BAR is at present concealed beneath seven feet of water.

THANKS are due to Messrs. Walker and Pennington of the Palestine, for a manifest, and to Messrs. John and Barney Seale, pilots, for an interesting memorandum of the up trip. We tip our hat to you, gentlemen, and are always glad to hear from you.

THE TORRESS passed up with a tow of flatboat barges. All the boats unloaded at Flint Island have been relieved by the rising river.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.—The Troy packet, Victor No. 2, went out with a light trip. The Cora S. had a good trip, with considerable through freight.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.—The Tarascon came in light. The Palestine had a middling trip, and the Sandy Valley had a fair load. She also brought two large loads of lumber to New Albany.

THE RIVER is cutting into the side of Sandy Island at the Kentucky chute at quite a rapid rate. The shore is fast caving up. The current is always rapid and undermines fast.

FACTS FROM CAIRO.—By a private letter we learn that the [illegible] [illegible] are as follows: [illegible] cents, pork [illegible] per [illegible], [illegible] cents, and [illegible] cents a sack.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We notice that the workmen engaged in improving our city wharf have drawn a large lot of heavy logs for the water edge of the new wharf. That is a capital idea.

RACING.—The Cincinnati Gazette says that the Mollie Norton and Mary Ament leave for Cairo at the same hour, each boat evidently doing her best. We hope no disaster will result from their opposition.

DROWNED.—We learn that the mate of the Tarascon was drowned on her last trip up. We could learn no particulars. We also learn that a deck hand of the Gypsey was lost overboard on her last trip up on Monday. His name was Charles McMahon, and he was a resident of this city. He was last seen sitting on the bow of the boat, and it is supposed that he got asleep and fell overboard.

FLATS.—We find the following in the river column of the Cairo Democrat. It is a plain statement of [illegible].

[illegible].—We are [illegible] of a few of our river friends for [illegible] them not [illegible] our river column. We will try to them that we do in every case reciprocate when we receive favors, [illegible] who advertise with us. As a general thing, it takes money to buy wood.

Manifest of steamer Palestine, from Cairo to Louisville, August 21. [illegible] hhds tobacco and [illegible] Louisville [illegible]; 1 hhd tobacco; Phelps, Caldwell & Co. 3 hhds tobacco; James M. Stokes, [illegible] feet lumber; [illegible] & Crawford, 28 bags wheat; J. [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible] Varble, 1 bag [illegible]; Verhoeff & Brothers, 75 bags wheat; Elliott & Co., [illegible] packages crockery.

Memorandum of steamer Palestine, from Cairo to Louisville.—Steamer Palestine left Cairo Sunday, August 19, at 11 A. M.; met Sherman at Grand Chain, Bermuda at Wilkersonville, Tennessee at Metropolis; Phantom at Dog Island; passed J. P. Webb at Golconda. August 20, met N. W. Casey at Henderson; Fort Smith at Evansville; Avenna at Troy; Mary Swan at Tell City; Lorena at Prairie Farm: Rose Hite at Concordia. August 21, met Curlew at Peckinpaugh's; passed A. J. Baker at Blue river, met Mariner at Brandenburg; passed Clipper at Salt river. River rising from Cannelton up, with four feet at Flint Island. Will leave Thursday, August 23, at 5 P. M.

WALKER, }
PENNINGTON, } Clerks.

COMMERCIAL.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, }
TUESDAY, August 21—P. M. }

Money matters are unchanged, with a moderate demand at former rates. Gold was lower, while Governments were steady. Exchange is dull, buying at par to 1-10 discount, and selling at par.

Dispatches to the Exchange to-day from New York quoted gold at 147½, and declined to 147⅜. Five-twenties 10[illegible]; coupons [illegible]; 10-40s [illegible]; coupons [illegible]; 7-30s [illegible]; second and third series 10[illegible]. Cotton dull at 34@36c. Sugars dull; hard [illegible]c. Coffee unchanged. Pork firm at $33. Lard dull at 21[illegible]c. Whisky nominal at $2 25. Flour dull and declining. Corn firm and advanced [illegible]c.

Cincinnati quoted pork held at $33. Lard held at [illegible]c. Bacon and bulk meats unchanged and quiet. Flour—city brands [illegible] 25. New red wheat $2 [illegible]; No. 1 at $2 35. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Whisky $2 26, free

Chicago quoted mess pork at $[illegible]. Lard [illegible]c. Bulk meats firm and unchanged. Whisky $2 [illegible]. Flour $[illegible] 50. Spring wheat $1 [illegible]. Oats 25@[illegible]c. Corn [illegible]c.

There was a better attendance on 'Change to-day. The weather was gloomy and threatening rain. Transactions continue limited for most articles of trade. Provisions are firm and active, with sales of bacon shoulders at 17 [illegible]. Good wheat is scarce, and prime lots if offered now would command full rates. Flour is some firmer and holders have advanced their rates for choice new qualities [illegible]. A variety of reports conflicting in character are [illegible] of the crops. Cotton in many of the Southern States, Tennessee and Georgia particularly, is reported quite short owing to the drought, and not half the average yield expected. Throughout the West the bulk crop is represented short, and many holders of provisions, in consequence, consider prices for all cereal meats will consider [illegible]. Reports [illegible] for the cotton crop are [illegible] and with so many the yield this year, it is considered will not exceed [illegible] bales, while others, more sanguine, contend that the crop will amount to fully [illegible] bales. New cotton has been received at various points and is reported of superior quality. The first bale received this year at New Orleans was on the [illegible] instant. Reliable accounts as to the extent of this year's crop cannot be looked for until some time next month.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—Prices are [illegible] and holders are asking higher rates, with sales of [illegible] pieces Kentucky [illegible], also [illegible] India bagging at [illegible]. Sales of [illegible] and half rope at [illegible].

COTTON.—Sales of [illegible] middling at [illegible] and [illegible] do at [illegible].

COTTON YARNS.—Sales [illegible] for the standard brands. [illegible] per dozen, [illegible] and [illegible] at [illegible]. Small [illegible] at an advance. Some lower brands are offered at [illegible].

COAL.—Stocks [illegible]. Sales at [illegible] afloat. Retail sales at [illegible] per load [illegible]. Pittsburg to [illegible].

CORN MEAL.—Prices are [illegible] sales are [illegible] at [illegible] for new [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible], in sacks, and [illegible] per bushel, in bulk.

CHEESE—Small [illegible] Western at [illegible], round lots [illegible]; [illegible], factory [illegible]; pine apple [illegible].

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Apples, green, $[illegible] bbl in lots. Apples, dried [illegible]. Brooms, Shakers [illegible]. Beeswax, yellow [illegible] per pound. Beans $[illegible] per bushel. Eggs [illegible] per dozen for fresh packed. Feathers, live at [illegible] for shipping lots. Flaxseed at $[illegible] per bushel. Ginseng buying at [illegible] for new and old. Onions in lots, to dealers, $[illegible]. Potatoes, in lots, range at $1 [illegible] for new. Peaches, dried, [illegible]; [illegible] unpeeled, and nominal for peeled.

DOMESTICS.—Sales of Great Western at 22c, southern brands, [illegible], according quality, [illegible].

FLOUR.—Better demand, with sales of [illegible] bbls superfine, $[illegible], plain extra, $[illegible], extra family $[illegible] and fancy brands $[illegible]. Bran, $[illegible] per ton.

GRAIN.—Wheat [illegible] [illegible]. Sales of [illegible] bushels red at $[illegible], [illegible] do white at $[illegible]. Corn quiet at [illegible] in bulk, [illegible] in sacks at [illegible]. Oats [illegible], and white at [illegible]. Oats [illegible] for new, and [illegible] for old, including sacks.

GUNNY [illegible].

GROCERIES.—Market quiet and stocks ample. We quote Rio coffee, common [illegible], fair to good, [illegible], prime, [illegible], choice, [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible]. Java [illegible]. Raw sugar, sales of Cuba at [illegible]; Porto Rico, fair [illegible], good [illegible], prime [illegible], choice [illegible], hard refined [illegible] in lots, soft refined [illegible]; yellow [illegible]. Rangoon rice at [illegible]. Porto Rico molasses [illegible], sorghum [illegible], Eastern sirups, refined, [illegible] $1 25.

HAY.—Sales of prime timothy [illegible] and small lots from store at $[illegible] per ton.

OIL.—We quote linseed [illegible], at the mill; lard oil, No. 1, held at $1 [illegible], prime $[illegible], and fine quality at $1 [illegible]. Coal oil [illegible]. Benzole [illegible].

ONIONS.—Buyers are paying $1 [illegible] per barrel.

POTATOES.—Buyers are paying $[illegible] per [illegible] for good lots, sales from store at $[illegible].

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—The market is firm, with an upward tendency. Sales of 300 [illegible] mess pork at $[illegible]. Bacon [illegible] firm. Sales of 10 casks shoulders at 17c, 20 do at 17[illegible], [illegible] do at 17[illegible], 25,000 lbs do at 17[illegible]c, 10 do clear sides 21[illegible]c, with offers of small [illegible] at 2[illegible]. Lard steady, tierces 2[illegible], kegs [illegible].

WOOL.—Buyers are paying [illegible]c for unwashed fleece in lots. Washed ranges from [illegible], and choice picked [illegible].

SALT.—We quote Kanawha and Ohio river at [illegible] in lots of [illegible] and [illegible].

WHISKY.—Firm for new raw which is scarce at $2 26, duty paid.

TOBACCO.—Prices are well maintained for all grades. Offered [illegible] hhds, with [illegible] rejections. Sales were [illegible] hhds at $[illegible], [illegible] at [illegible], 13 at $[illegible], [illegible] at $[illegible], 7 at $[illegible], 3 at [illegible], 7 at $[illegible], 10 [illegible], 2 at $11, 4 at $12[illegible], 6 at $[illegible], 6 at $[illegible], 4 at $[illegible], 1 at $[illegible], 1 at $[illegible], 2 at $[illegible], 2 at $[illegible], and 1 at $[illegible].

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Markets.

CINCINNATI, August 21.

Flour dull and prices [illegible] lower.

Wheat [illegible] new red $[illegible] [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Oats dull at [illegible] for new and [illegible] for No. 1. Rye [illegible].

Whisky steady at $2 26 duty paid, and [illegible] bond. Mess pork firm at $[illegible], with sales of [illegible] lots. Bulk meats [illegible] [illegible] the extent of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible].

St. Louis Markets.

ST. LOUIS, August [illegible].

Flour [illegible]. Wheat easier and unchanged [illegible] at [illegible] for mixed and yellow, [illegible] for white. Oats [illegible]. [illegible]. Whisky [illegible] at $[illegible].

New Orleans Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.

Cotton firmer; sales [illegible] middling at [illegible]. [illegible]. Sterling Exchange [illegible]. New York exchange [illegible] discount.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, August [illegible].

Cotton [illegible]. Flour dull and [illegible] lower at $[illegible] for extra State, [illegible] for [illegible], [illegible] for trade brands, [illegible].

Whisky quiet and nominal.

Wheat [illegible]. Market dull and rather easier [illegible] for [illegible] spring, $[illegible] for [illegible] Milwaukee Club, $[illegible] for [illegible] red Western, [illegible] for new No. 1 Milwaukee, [illegible] for white Western. [illegible] sales of [illegible] at [illegible] for [illegible] Western. Receipts of corn [illegible] bushels; market [illegible], with sales of [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible]. [illegible] bushels at [illegible] for Chicago, [illegible] for Milwaukee [illegible], [illegible] for [illegible].

[illegible] Barley [illegible]. [illegible] for crude and [illegible] for refined in bond.

Pork active and firmer at $[illegible] for new mess, [illegible] at [illegible], and [illegible] for [illegible].

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 21.

The money market [illegible] at [illegible] per cent for [illegible].

Sterling Exchange dull [illegible].

Gold lower, opening at [illegible], [illegible] at [illegible], and closing at 14[illegible].

Freights to Liverpool quiet.

Stocks [illegible].

Chicago & R. Island [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible].

Western Telegraph [illegible].

The Post's money article says gold sold down at 147 this morning, but recovered to 147[illegible]. The loan market continues easy at [illegible] per cent, but there is rather more inquiry for accommodation.

The discount demand is increasing, and choice bills pass at [illegible].

The stock market opened strong and closed with a decline [illegible]. Governments are firm, but the volume of business is limited. After the board New York Central sold at [illegible], Erie [illegible], Hudson [illegible], Illinois Central [illegible].

Special to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, August 21.

The increased [illegible] at the [illegible] and the revival of legitimate business [illegible] create more demand for money, but [illegible] is still ample and in excess of the wants of borrowers. The present [illegible] relations [illegible] the Treasury Department will insure an easy market for some time.

Call loans are [illegible], and prime discounts [illegible]. The gold market was firmer toward the close, and rose to 148, Cash gold was loaned at 1-16 per cent before the close of the day.

The market for exchange is dull and rates rule in favor of the buyer.

The stock market was heavy at the last open board, and after the [illegible] lower prices were made, Erie taking the lead on the downward turn.

Government securities were firm with a fair business; last coupons [illegible]; [illegible] for [illegible] coupons [illegible]; for 10-40 coupons [illegible].

DIED.

On the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock A. M., Capt. J. G. HARRIS, in the 55th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence on Market street, between Third and Fourth. Friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

STEAMBOATS.

Regular Louisville, Madison, Carrollton, Vevay, and Ghent Packet.

The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger steamer GIPSEY, TOM PHILLIPS, master, L. M. CRANE, clerk, leaves Louisville at 12 M. every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Returning, leaves Ghent at 5 A. M. and Madison at 7 P. M., for Louisville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, landing at all intermediate points.

For freight or passage apply on board or to jy3tf Captain PINK VARBLE, Agent.

U. S. MAIL STEAMERS FOR CINCINNATI.

Low Water Arrangement.

On and after MONDAY, August 13, and during low water, and until further notice,

Two Daily Lines, at 10 O'clock A. M. and 4 O'clock P. M.

The superb and swift passenger steamers (all of which are provided with double-flued boilers)

UNITED STATES..........D. WHITTEN, Master
GENERAL BUELL..........R. WADE, Master
MAJOR ANDERSON..........F. CARTER, Master
C. T. DUMONT..........DAVID, Master

For freight or passage apply on board or on the Company's wharfboat, foot of Third street. a13 JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

PUBLIC—No. 122.

AN ACT to amend the acts approved August six, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, establishing a Metropolitan Police in the District of Columbia, to increase the efficiency thereof, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the chief executive officer of the police shall hereafter be styled major, the present sergeants shall be called lieutenants, the roundsmen called sergeants, and the patrolmen called privates; and that, in addition to the officers and employees the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police in the District of Columbia are now authorized by law to appoint, the said commissioners be authorized to appoint one captain, who shall be the inspector of the force, and [illegible] ... clerk to the other of the major, who shall have charge of the records of the sanitary company, and perform such other duties as the board may direct ... [illegible]

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the act of August six, eighteen hundred and sixty-one ... [illegible] ... the treasurer of the Board of Police, on the first Thursday after the same shall have been paid, ... [illegible] ... to the proper officers of said ... upon proper receipts, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the expiration of ... it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to keep any ordinary, restaurant, saloon, or other place where spirituous liquors are sold within the District of Columbia, to give, sell, or dispose of any intoxicating drinks without a license approved by the Board of Police; and hereafter no such license shall be considered legal by any of the authorities having jurisdiction within said district unless the same shall have been approved by the Board of Police and so certified by the Secretary thereof under the office seal.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Board of Police shall provide specific rules for uniform clothing of the police force, which shall be procured by each of the members thereof respectively ... [illegible]

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act the property clerk at the Metropolitan police district shall be vested with all the powers now conferred by law ... [illegible] ... property or money returned to the property clerk as the proceeds of crime ... [illegible] ... property of society, as provided in the act of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever moneys or articles of property, other than money, are returned to the property clerk as the proceeds of crime, ... [illegible] ... upon ample security to prosecute, except those of an estimated value of fifty dollars, which shall be retained by the property clerk until the discharge or conviction of the accused, as required by this act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter no person shall assume or practice the occupation of detective within the limits of the District of Columbia, who shall not first receive a specific appointment for that purpose, unless pursuing the detection of criminals as a private business, outside of such authority, and not otherwise specifically authorized by law; any person so pursuing shall enter into bonds to the Board of Police, with surety in the sum of not less than ten thousand dollars, to be approved by the Board of Police, for a faithful and correct return to said Board, in such manner and at such times as the Board of Police shall direct, of all business transacted by such private detectives; and in each and every case of a forfeiture of such bond or bonds for a failure to make such returns to said Board as required, or for failure of persons accused by such bonded private detectives to appear to answer charges in court, it shall be the duty of the attorney of the United States for the said District to immediately prosecute the securities thereof to the final end of a recovery of the forfeitures. And it shall be the duty of any person prosecuting the business of a private detective who shall arrest a person for crime to bring the person arrested, with all evidence of the alleged crime, including property or money which may be found in his possession, immediately to the office of the superintendent of Police, or the nearest metropolitan police station, where the case shall be examined before the magistrate assigned thereto, and all laws or parts of laws that govern the metropolitan police in the matter of persons, property, money, ... [illegible]

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the expiration of a private detective's bond ... [illegible] ... and it shall be unlawful for such detectives, or any member of the Metropolitan Police force, or any other person, to conceal ... [illegible] ... to give false information relative to the charge or suspicion ... [illegible] ... for the purpose of securing an investigation of such supposed crime and for any violation of the foregoing provisions of this section, or either of them, the said private detective, or other person guilty thereof, shall be deemed as having committed a felony, and be thereafter prohibited from acting as an officer of the Metropolitan Police force or as a private detective, and shall be prosecuted to the extent of the law for aiding criminals to escape the ends of justice.

Approved, July 23, 1866.

PUBLIC—No. 12[illegible].

AN ACT to give certain powers to the levy court of the county of Washington in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in addition to the existing remedy by distress for the recovery of taxes ... [illegible] ... shall be sold at public sale, to satisfy such taxes and expenses ... [illegible] ... the purchaser or purchasers of any such property shall pay at the time of such sale the amount of taxes due on the property so purchased by him, her, or them respectively, with the amount of the expenses of the sale ... [illegible] ... That no sale shall be made of any improved property in pursuance of this section, whereon there is personal property of sufficient value to pay said taxes, nor of such improved property whereon there is not such personal property, until the collector shall first file a sworn return with the clerk of said levy court that there is no such personal property, which return shall be prima facie proof of that fact; and that minors, mortgagees, and others having equitable liens or other interests, as creditors, in real property sold for taxes as aforesaid shall be allowed one year after such minors come to full age, or after such mortgagees, or others having equitable interests, obtaining possession of, or a decree for the sale of, such property, to redeem the same from the purchaser or purchasers, his, her, or their heirs or assigns, on paying the amount of the purchase money so paid therefor with ten per centum interest thereon per annum, and the value of any improvements erected on said property by the purchaser or his assigns while in his possession.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the collector to postpone, after such advertisement, the sale of the property advertised according to the foregoing section to any future day for want of bidders or other reasonable cause, giving public notice of such postponement; and the sale made at such postponed time shall be equally valid as if made on the day stated in the advertisement.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector of said levy court shall have authority to collect any tax lawfully imposed by said court, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person chargeable therewith, wherever the same may be found in said county, out of the corporate limits of Washington and Georgetown; but no such sale shall be made unless ten days' previous notice thereof be given in some newspaper printed in the city of Washington.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall not be necessary that the said levy court shall actually have paid the portion of the general expenses of the county of Washington, or any other expense a portion of which either of the cities of Washington or Georgetown is liable for, to enable the said court to recover of either of said cities the payment of its proportion of said expenses already incurred or for the support of the court of the District of Columbia to act ... [illegible] ... according to the provisions of the act of July ... eighteen hundred and twelve, entitled "An act conferring certain powers on the levy court for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia."

Approved, July 23, 1866.

PUBLIC—No. 13[illegible].

AN ACT relating to public schools in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives ... [illegible] ... to the trustees of colored schools of said cities such a proportionate part of ... [illegible]

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said trustees may ... [illegible]

Approved, July 2[illegible], 1866.

PUBLIC—No. 1[illegible].

AN ACT to incorporate the Metropolitan Manufacturing Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives ... [illegible] ... That John Ford, George D. Williams, ... [illegible] ... Henry ... [illegible] ... Lewis P. Moody, or any two of them, be and are hereby authorized and empowered ... [illegible] ... to be denominated the Metropolitan Manufacturing Company ... [illegible]

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the affairs of the company shall be managed by nine directors ... [illegible] ... Monday of July ... [illegible]

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors shall have power to appoint a secretary and such other officers ... and clerks as may to them appear proper, to fix their compensation and pay the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock shall be ... [illegible] ... be paid in such installments and proportions, and at such times and places as the president and directors, for the time being, may from time to time designate. And if any stockholder, subscriber, transferee, or assignee of stock shall refuse or neglect to pay such proportion ... [illegible] ... That no stockholder or subscriber shall be permitted to vote at any election for directors or at any general or special meeting of the company, on whose shares any installment or arrearages may be due more than fifteen days previous thereto.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors for the time being shall have power to ordain, establish, and put in execution such rules, regulations, ordinances, and by-laws as they may deem essential for the well-government of the institution not contrary to the laws and Constitution of the United States or of any State, or of this act, and generally to do and perform all acts, matters, and things which a corporation may or can lawfully do.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors are hereby empowered and fully authorized, on behalf of said company, to carry on the business of mining for iron ore and other native minerals, and manufacturing and preparing the same for market, and to purchase and hold by deed for a term or in fee simple such real estate and other property within the District of Columbia and State of Virginia as they may be necessary and proper for the purposes aforesaid; and to issue bonds or ... [illegible] ... *Provided*, That no bond shall be issued for a less sum than one hundred dollars, or bearing interest at a rate exceeding six per centum per annum.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and directors are hereby empowered and fully authorized, on behalf of said company, to lease, demise, bargain, sell, and convey any lands and real estate which may be owned or held by said company, and to execute and deliver to purchasers good and sufficient deeds for the same.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the stock of said company shall be transferred on the books of the company in such manner only as the by-laws of the company shall direct.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as making it perpetual ... Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal the same.

Approved, July 2[illegible], 1866.

PUBLIC—No. 1[illegible].

AN ACT to quiet land titles in California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives ... [illegible] ... That in all cases where the State of California has heretofore made selections of any portion of the public domain in part satisfaction of any grant made to said State by any act of Congress, and has disposed of the same to purchasers in good faith under her laws, the lands so selected shall be, and hereby are, confirmed to said State. *Provided*, That no selection made by said State contrary to existing laws shall be confirmed by this act ... [illegible] ... within the limits of any city, town, or village, or within the county of San Francisco: *And provided further*, That the State of California shall not receive under this act a greater quantity of land for school or improvement purposes than she is entitled to by law.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That where the selections named in section one of this act have been made upon lands which have been surveyed by authority of the United States, it shall be the duty of the proper officers of the State where the same has not already been done, to notify the Register of the United States Land Office for the district in which the land is located of such selection, which notice shall be regarded as the date of the State selection, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall immediately after the passage of this act instruct the several local Registers to forward to the General Land Office, after investigation and decision, all such selections, which, if found to be in accordance with section one of this act, the Commissioner shall certify over to the State in the usual manner.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That where the selections named in section one of this act have been made upon lands which have not been surveyed by authority of the United States, but which selections have been surveyed by authority of and under the laws of said State, and the land sold to purchasers in good faith under the laws of the State, such selections shall, from the date of the passage of this act, when marked off and designated in the field, have the same force and effect as the preemption right of a settler upon unsurveyed public land; and if upon the survey of such lands by the United States the lines of the two surveys shall be found not to agree, the selection shall be changed as to conform to the legal subdivisions which nearest conform to the [illegible] lines. Upon the filing with the register of the proper United States land office of the township plat ... [illegible] ... and if found in accordance with ... [illegible] ... the land in question shall be certified over to the State by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where township surveys have been or shall hereafter be made under authority of the United States, and the plats thereof approved, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to certify over to the State of California as swamp and overflowed all the lands represented as such upon such approved plats, within one year from the passage of this act or within one year from the return and approval of such township plats. The Commissioner shall direct the United States surveyor general for the State of California to examine the segregation maps and surveys of the swamp and overflowed lands made by said State; and where he shall find them to conform to the system of surveys adopted by the United States, he shall construct and approve township plats accordingly, and forward to the General Land Office for approval: *Provided*, That in segregating large bodies of land, notoriously and obviously swamp and overflowed, it shall not be necessary to subdivide the same, but to run the exterior lines of such body of land. In case such State surveys are found not to be in accordance with the system of the United States surveys, and in such other townships as no survey has been made by the United States, the Commissioner shall direct the Surveyor General to make segregation surveys, upon application to said surveyor general by the Governor of said State, within one year of such application, of all the swamp and overflowed land in such townships, and to report the same to the General Land Office, representing and describing what land was swamp and overflowed under the grant, according to the best evidence he can obtain. If the authorities of said State shall claim as swamp and overflowed any land not represented as such upon the map or in the returns of the surveyors, the character of such land at the date of the grant, September twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, and the right to the same shall be determined by testimony, to be taken before the surveyor general, who shall decide the same, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to instruct the officers of the local land offices and the surveyor general, immediately after the passage of this act, to forward lists of all selections made by the State referred to in section one of this act, and lists and maps of all swamp and overflowed lands claimed by said State, or surveyed as provided in this act, for final disposition and determination, which final disposition shall be made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office without delay.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That an act entitled "An act to provide for the survey of the public land in California, the granting of pre-emption rights therein, and for other purposes," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, shall be construed as giving the State of California the right to select for school purposes other lands in lieu of such sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections as were settled upon prior to survey, reserved for public uses, covered by grants made under Spanish or Mexican authority, or by other private claims, or where such sections would be so covered if the lines of the public surveys were extended over such lands, which shall be determined whenever township lines shall have been extended over such lands; and in case of Spanish or Mexican grants ... [illegible] ... State authorities with ... [illegible] ... covered, as a basis of selection, such selections to be made from surveyed lands, and within the same land district as the section for which the selection is made.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That where persons in good faith, and for a valuable consideration, have purchased lands of Mexican grantees or assigns, which grants have subsequently been rejected, or where the lands so purchased have been excluded from the final survey of any Mexican grant, and have used, improved, and continued in the actual possession of the same as according to the lines of their original purchase, and where no valid adverse right or title, except of the United States, exists, such purchasers may purchase the same, after having such lands surveyed under existing laws, at the minimum price established by law, upon first making proof of the facts as required in this section, under regulations to be provided by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, joint entries being admissible by coterminous proprietors to such an extent as will enable them to adjust their respective boundaries: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to the city and county of San Francisco: *Provided*, That the right to purchase herein given shall not extend to lands containing mineral, gold, silver, copper, or cinnabar ... [illegible] ... the Commissioner of the General Land Office may revoke or extinguish ... [illegible]

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases ... [illegible] ... by virtue of a right or title derived from the Spanish or Mexican authorities ... [illegible] ... the passage of this act, as provided in section seven of the act of July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, "To expedite the settlement of titles to lands in the State of California," and in all cases where a like action has been heretofore confirmed, and a survey and plat ... [illegible] ... and the lands of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as in any manner to interfere with the right of bona fide pre-emption claimants.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That from the decrees of the district courts of the United States for the district of California, approving or correcting the surveys of private land claims under Spanish or Mexican grants, rendered after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, an appeal shall be allowed, for the period of one year after the entry of such decrees, to the circuit court of the United States, as provided by section three of the act of July 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, to expedite the settlement of titles to land in the State of California, and the decision of the circuit court shall be final: *Provided, however*, That from decrees of the district courts, as aforesaid, made after July 1, 1864, one prior to the passage of this act an appeal may be taken to the United States circuit court for the State of California within one year from the approval of this act.

Approved, July 2[illegible], 1866.

Benedek's Retreat.

From the Military Correspondent of the London Times.

VIENNA July 30.

When the Army of the North retreated on Olmutz after its defeat at Koniggratz, Benedek's intention was to rally together its shattered forces and give them rest behind the line of forts till their strength should be recruited and their spirits revived, and then either take the field against one of the Prussian columns, or lie in wait for an opportunity of cutting off their communications. But though Olmutz is well provisioned to enable its garrison to stand a siege, food enough for a large army could not have been accumulated from the surrounding country, and the communication with Vienna must have become very difficult, if not completely cut off. This was probably the reason why he received an order to bring his army back over the Danube, and place his corps under the command of the Arch duke. After dispatching by railway as many troops as possible, with their baggage trains, stores, and artillery, there still remained the greater part of five corps to be conducted to Presburg, for the Prussians had by this time occupied so much of the country that a direct retreat upon Vienna was impossible without fighting a great battle, and this the state of his army forbade.

The 1st corps was sent to occupy Prerau and prevent the 4,500 Prussians known to be somewhere in the direction of Troppau, from descending upon the railway and destroying it. This measure was taken about the 12th of July, and the corps remained in the position assigned to them until they were joined by the 8th corps, on the 15th.

On the 14th the 2d and 4th corps left Olmutz and proceeded by way of Tobitschau, Kojetein, Zaimeck, and Hradisch, meeting with slight resistance, easily overcome, at Tobitschau, and marching the rest of the way to Presburg without opposition.

On the 15th, the 6th corps marched by way of Weiskirchen, and the valley of the Beckzwa, without being molested by the enemy. On the same day the 8th corps, and Benedek himself with his staff, left the lines to follow the course taken by the 2d and 4th corps on the previous day. The Prussians were known to be in the neighborhood, and the orders were that this small army was to hold itself prepared to meet the enemy at any point along the route that he might select for an attack.

How this order was carried out I leave your military readers to judge from what follows. In front of the column was half a regiment of lancers; then a brigade of infantry; after that came four batteries of artillery of reserve, then train, and finally the bulk of the corps, the other half regiment of lancers bringing up the rear. One of the most obvious precautions in marching through a country where the enemy may be expected to appear is to throw out cavalry patrols and infantry skirmishers on both flanks to give timely notice of an enemy's advance; but this important duty appears to have been neglected, or only half executed, for the Brigade Weber, which marched on the right flank of the column, was too far to the rear, and the cavalry division of Prince Taxis marched from Olmutz at 8 A. M., three hours after the infantry, and did not come up until too late to be of any service. This was no fault of the cavalry leader, for he only obeyed orders. Benedek and his staff rode near the guns.

Disposed as above, the column marched on, and the cavalry in front had already passed through Tobitschau, when the head of the column was attacked by a Prussian force, which delayed its march, while a battery of guns took the whole road under its fire, being posted on the rising ground a little to the right of the column, and near its fort. At the same time two squadrons of Prussian cuirassieurs of the Guard appeared advancing over the brow of the hill, also to the right, but abreast of the Austrian batteries on the road. Benedek himself ordered three batteries of artillery, one after the other, to come into action against the Prussian guns, so they advanced into the corn-fields on the right within 300 or 400 yards of the cavalry, whom they supposed to be part of the division of Prince Taxis, in spite of warning voices among the officers of the Staff, who knew that time had not yet allowed the Austrian horse to come up. Whatever doubts there may have been as to the nationality of the force on the hills were soon solved, for the first squadron of the Prussian cavalry charged the Austrian batteries, not vigorously, but at a slow trot and with ranks that wavered and undulated at every step—"not at all beautiful to see," as an officer on Benedek's Staff expressed himself in conversation.

Now the staff of a General is accompanied by a small cavalry detachment, intended to act partly as a guard, partly as orderlies, partly to lead spare horses, and the number present at this critical moment was barely forty, some of whom had horses to lead, while others carried on their saddles the light luggage needed by an officer for a few days' campaign. But, few and encumbered as they were, some of them even unable to draw their swords, they were animated with a full belief in the superiority of Austrian cavalry, a belief which had become assurance through a knowledge of the almost invariable success that has attended the Austrian horse in all its attacks upon Prussian cavalry alone; so the Staff Dragoons, with led horses, baggage, undrawn swords and all, flung themselves recklessly upon the Prussian flank, just as it had passed between the guns, whose drivers retreated rapidly with the limbers. Many of the Staff officers joined in the melee, which was soon settled by the retreat of the Prussian cuirassiers to rejoin the second squadron, which had not mustered up courage to support their comrades. A few minutes later four new squadrons appeared to swell the numbers of the cuirassiers, when they charged again, and this time captured two of the batteries, which were quite unprotected.

As infantry was accumulating on the Prussian side, the Eighth Corps formed front to the enemy in line of battle; but about this time Prince Taxis came up and reported that two Prussian corps were advancing to attack; so the Austrians withdrew to the left bank of the March by a bridge at Dub, in the direction of Prerau, where they arrived after a march of twenty-one hours from Olmutz, driven from their intended line of retreat, and with another unsuccessful affair to brood over. It is painful to have to relate the gradual deterioration of brave troops, but I am compelled to say that the infantry had by this time lost all heart. They had been taught that their rush was to be irresistible, and they had piled up hecatombs of slain in front of the first Prussian position in their gallant attempt to verify their belief, but they had failed, signally failed, to drive back those lines, topped with spikes and fringed with inexhaustible steel and perpetual fire. The odds were always three or four to one against them, even if the numbers of men were equal. What now remained but to creep home to Vienna, and tell their Emperor that his children had been faithful unto death, though so cruelly beaten, and to warn him that they could not win under the conditions placed before them?

Every messenger from Vienna was charged to say on his return "Make peace, or the army will be annihilated." Every spirit was oppressed by the gravity of the situation. Every heart failed for fear. And yet not all. Prince Rupert's cavaliers were never more confident nor more reckless than were Edelsheim's hussars and lancers. How they dashed at anything in the shape of cavalry that appeared, how they harrassed the enemy and protected their army's retreat, how they tried to tempt the Prussian horsemen to engage with "Blanken Waffen," and how completely (whatever the Prussian officials may say) they established the superiority of the Austrian horse will some day be described by a more eloquent pen than mine. For the present it must suffice to give the opinions of Prussian officers themselves in their conversations with parlementaires and Austrian officers with whom the truce has brought them in contact. "We cannot sufficiently praise your cavalry and artillery, but for your infantry we have learned to care nothing." Dashing achievements seldom fall to the lot of artillery, but who can refuse the hero's crown to the boy Lieutenant who, sole survivor of the officers in his battery at Koniggratz, was ordered by an aid-de-camp to retire his guns, and simply answered: "How can I? I have only twelve horses and about one gun detachment left." He succeeded, however, in dragging away two guns.

On the same day or the next there was an alarm of Prussian hussars near Prerau, and Colonel Marburg, determined to bring the two advancing squadrons to close quarters, concealed three Austrian squadrons behind the brow of a hill, and placed one small detachment on the top. The Prussians swooped down upon their easy prey, when the Austrians charged down upon the enemy's flank, killing many and taking thirty prisoners.

But infantry is the backbone of an army and neither the devotion and good practice of the artillery nor the dashing gallantry of the cavalry could make up for the terror of the Prussians, that had become the ruling thought of the foot soldiers who had suffered so terribly from the needle gun. A sudden alarm of the enemy sent two brigades of the 1st corps flying from Prerau toward the Carpathians, nor could any message stop them. Many of the men threw away their guns during the Prussian attack, and Benedek had to issue an order that any man who had not found his rifle by the next day's hour of marching would be shot. At first he talked of shooting all who had thrown away their weapons, but the victims would have borne a fair proportion to the executioners. So the soldiers went out in the night-fog, and picked up the missing muzzle-loaders. After these humiliating events, the retreat through the Carpathians was uninterrupted; the men gathered strength and courage every day, and looked well enough as they passed through Presburg.

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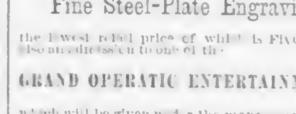

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CAUTION.—We have no connection with the so-called "Louisville Medical Dispensary," opened in the rooms formerly occupied by us, on Fifth street.

Office, No. 74 Green street, between Second and Third, near the post-office. Address the
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1,000 SUNDAY-SCHOOL Books will be sold at a nominal price if application is made immediately to COL. SWIFT at Gen. DAVIS's Headquarters. jy1 dtf

U.S. DISTRICT COURT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 312.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.

WHEREAS an Information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein for the United States, against 7 barrels of whisky, 2 copper stills, 23 mash-tubs, 7 apple-tubs, 2 worms, 2 caps, and 2 flake-stands, etc., as substance and goods and articles which were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day of June, 1866, as forfeited to the United States; that the said whisky, stills, and articles were found in the possession of one Nevi ... of Taylor county, Kentucky, and said whisky being the land and goods subject, under the provisions of the Internal Revenue laws, for the purpose of being sold and removed by him, in fraud of said Internal Revenue laws, and with design to avoid the payment of said duties, and the said still, &c., were the implements used in the manufacture of said whisky; and that such articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, on the first day of the next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.
W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney. a[illegible]

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. [illegible].
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.
United States vs. Steamboat Morning Star.

WHEREAS a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein as well in behalf of the United States as of W. D. Gallagher, Surveyor of Customs for the port of Louisville, against the steamboat Morning Star, her engines, apparel, tackle, and furniture, alleging, in substance, that said steamer was seized on water in the District of Kentucky, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1866, as forfeited to the United States, and that she, being a vessel propelled by steam, did carry freight and passengers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers without having obtained a license, as required by law, and without having conformed to the laws of said United States; and that said articles became therefore forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of the next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.
W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney. a17 d1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. [illegible].
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.
United States vs. Steamboat John T. McCombs.

WHEREAS a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein as well in behalf of the United States as of W. D. Gallagher, Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Louisville, against the steamboat John T. McCombs, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, alleging, in substance, that said steamer was seized on water, in said District, navigable from the sea by vessels of ten tons burden and upward, on the 4th day of August, 1866, as forfeited to said United States, because said steamer did transport passengers and merchandise on the waters of the Ohio river without having first obtained a license therefor as required by law; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of the next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.
W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney. a17 d14

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. [illegible].
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } ss.
United States vs. Steamboat Gipsey.

WHEREAS a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1866, by B. H. Bristow, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein as well in behalf of the United States as of W. D. Gallagher, Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Louisville, against the steamboat Gipsey, her engines, tackle, apparel, and furniture, alleging, in substance, that the said steamer was seized on water in said District, navigable from the sea by vessels of ten tons burden and upward, on the 4th day of August, 1866, as forfeited to said United States, because said steamer did transport passengers and merchandise on the waters of the Ohio river without having first obtained a license therefor as required by law; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of the next October term, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1866, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.
W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
B. H. BRISTOW, U. S. Attorney. a17 d14

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Large Sale of Government Property.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
NASHVILLE, TENN., August [illegible], 1866.

I WILL offer for sale, at public auction, commencing on the [illegible] day of September, 1866, at the Taylor Depot, in the city of Nashville, Tenn., a large lot of Government property, consisting in part as follows:

[illegible] lbs Iron Sheet, ... [illegible] ... Blocks and Tackles, ... Mule Harness, Chains, and Leather, ... Halters, Curry Combs, Horse Brushes, Saddle Blankets, Riding Bridles, Lock Straps, ... Saddles, Neck ... Straps, ... Sets Cart Harness, ... Axes and Axe Handles, ... Boxes Wagon, ... Ambulance Boxes, ... Tents, ... Buckets, ... Wagon Hammers, ... Jack Screws, ... lbs Nuts Assorted, ... Files, ... Stoves, ... feet Gas Pipe, Iron Pipe, ... Fire Hydrant, ... Coffee Mills, ... Glass, ... Sash, ... Sole Leather, ... Cow Bells, ... Force Pumps, ... Gauge and Steam Cocks, ... Crow Bars, ... Hatch Pins, Jockey Sticks, &c. ... Ox Yokes, ... Chains, ... Alum, ... Bran, ... Sulphuric Acid, ... Drills every description, ... Hammers Stone, ... Axes, ... Hand Hammers, ... Riveting Hammers, ... Farriers' Shoeing and Sledge Hammers, ... Tweer Irons, B. S. Pincers, Horse Rasps, B. S. Tongs, B. S. Tools, Stocks, Dies, &c., &c. ... B. S. Vises, ... Parallel Vises, ... Braces Assorted, ... Wrenches Assorted, ... Cross-cut Hammers, soldering Coppers, &c. ... Saws Circular, ... Saw ... Compasses, Mill, Meat, and Wood, ... Hatchets, Squares, Hollow Augers, and Bits, Drawing Knives, &c., &c.

Soldiers' Tools—Hollows and Rounds, Ogees, Match, ... Butt Hinges, ... Hasp Hinges, ... T Hinges, ... Hinges Strap, ... Flush Handles, ... Hinges Assorted, ... feet Cases, ... Boxes Glasses, ... 2 Boilers Port. Mill, ... Pumps Gas, ... 1 Machine Planing, ... Press Hay, ... 1 Machine Boring, ... Belting Dog, ... 1 Machine Auger, ... Sleeves, ... 1 Stop Valves, ... Army Scales, ... 4 Spring Scales, ... Steel Yards, ... Rubber Belting, ... Hemp Packing, ... Rubber Hose, ... Bales Oakum, ... Wash, Coffee, Soup, ... Cooking Ranges, ... Boilers Assorted, Buckets, Tin Cans, Tin Pots, ... Tin Assorted, &c., &c., ... Fire Engine.

Sale to commence at [illegible] o'clock A. M. each day of September, 1866, and continue daily until the property is disposed of.

Terms cash, in Government funds. A deposit will be required from all purchasers at time of sale. ... [illegible]
By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. L. DONALDSON, Chf. Q. M., M. D. T.
E. B. KIRK,
a[illegible] dts Bvt. Maj. and A. Q. M.

Sale of Government Clothing.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 11, 1866.

I WILL offer for sale on Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1866, at No. 17 South Market street, Nashville, Tenn., a large lot of Government Clothing, consisting in part as follows:

2,8[illegible] prs Bootees;	[illegible] B. T. Ponchos;
1,914 Wool Blankets;	25 Blouses;
[illegible] Caps;	[illegible] Cotton Drawers;
1,7[illegible] Inf. Great Coats;	[illegible] prs Drawers;
[illegible] Cav. " "	[illegible] Hats;
2[illegible] Haversacks;	476 Knapsacks;
[illegible] Shirts;	[illegible] Stockings;
6[illegible] Inf. Trowsers;	[illegible] Jackets;
2[illegible] Canteens;	[illegible] prs Boots;
500 Cav. Jackets, &c., &c.	

Sale to commence at [illegible] o'clock A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
By order of Bvt. Major Gen. J. L. DONALDSON, Chf. Q. M., Mil. Div. Tenn.
E. B. KIRK,
[illegible] dtAu. 2[illegible] Bvt. Maj. and A. Q. M.

CHANGES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

J. W. MITCHELL WITHDRAWS from our house from this date. The style of the firm hereafter will be McFERRAN, ARMSTRONG, & CO. MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG.
July 2, 1866—d1m

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Prepared by T. W. Marsden, 487 Broadway, New York, and for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC.

In convalescence from Cholera, Malignant Fevers, Small Pox, or any Cutaneous Affections will be found invaluable, giving tone to the system, and removing all the prostrating effects incidental to disease. The universal and popular knowledge of the virtues of TRUE Calisaya Bark requires no explanation; centuries have passed since its discovery, and it is now recognized as the best febrifuge which bountiful nature has favored us with. Science has discovered many methods of extracting its virtues and reducing to a small bulk the active principles of the Bark, viz: Quinine, Cinchonine, etc., all of which are invaluable as medical agents.

The great want of a mild and reliable tonic in cases of Debility, Night Sweats, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, and other diseases incidental to a disordered system has induced the proprietor to introduce the medical profession and sufferers the most reliable, safe, and powerful tonic that can be prepared, combining, with the active principles of the True Calisaya Bark with other ingredients, which render it the perfection of a remedy for all the above diseases.

Prepared by T. W. Marsden, 487 Broadway, New York, and for sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

a9 d1m

CANCERS CURED
BY
DR. J. A. ROUSELAUX
Without Knife.
Office—314 Jefferson street, between 8th and 9th

CURES CANCERS OF FROM one to thirty years' standing, no matter where situated. Ulcers and Sore Limbs of every character, White Swelling, Anchilosis (or Stiff Joints), Polypus, Fistula in Ano, Neuralgia by a new and successful mode of treatment. Scrofula and Mortification stayed and prevented, Inverted Toe-nails, Inflammation, Tumors, Wens, and Carouncles soon taken out and cured.

FEMALE DISEASES of every description treated. Consultation either by letter or in person strictly confidential.

Having gained my information through the best French and American authorities, I feel confident, through my infallible success, that I can treat and cure the above diseases where there is possibility of cure. And should your case be otherwise than curable, then I will tell you so in the outset of my treatment. The poor will be liberally dealt with.

Knowing that my remedies will cure Cancers, &c., I feel it my duty, as a Christian and from the feeling of humanity toward my fellow-sufferers, to offer to every one suffering under these loathsome diseases my remedies, which I will forward to any one, to any post-office, on the receipt of $50. They are safe in the hands of everyone, who can cure themselves at home.

Post-office Box 318. a1 d3m

EDUCATIONAL.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.
Fifteenth Session.

THE Fifteenth Session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in October, 1866, ... [illegible]

FACULTY.

BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY, ... [illegible]
H. M. BULLITT, M. D., ... [illegible]
[illegible]
J. A. H. LEAND ... [illegible]
[illegible]
J. W. BENSON, M. D., ... [illegible]
[illegible]

For any information ... [illegible]

MISS LIZZIE SOUTHGATE'S SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS AND BOYS ... [illegible]

Mt. Auburn Young Ladies' Institute.

THIS School has just concluded its tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity ... [illegible]

A NEW BUILDING is now under contract ... [illegible]

The LIBRARY, APPARATUS, and CABINET ... [illegible]

The Faculty consists of ... [illegible]

The School is ... [illegible]

For particulars and catalogues address ... [illegible]
H. F. MILLER, Pres't.
I. H. WHITE.
a11 d6 2 West Fourth st. Cincinnati.

NOBLE BUTLER, A. M. E. A. GRANT, LL. D.

GRANT & BUTLER'S SCHOOL

WILL be opened on Monday, September ... [illegible]

THE LOUISVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE,

LONG and favorably known in this ... [illegible] ... Andrew Rev. S. PRETTYMAN, A. M., President.

STUDENTS from Portland, Brownsboro, and all other parts of the city more than five squares from the College building can take any of the street cars and come within a few doors of the College every morning and return every afternoon *free of charge*. Tickets will be furnished daily by the President of the College at his own expense. Arrangements have been made also for the special care of ... of the young travelers. a1 dtf

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Regular Lectures in this Institution will begin on the 1st of October and continue until the following March. Clinical Lectures, free of charge, will also be given at the hospitals during September.

The fees for the whole course, paid in advance, amount to $[illegible]. The matriculation ticket, paid but once, $[illegible]; that of the demonstratory, $[illegible]. The hospital tickets are gratuitous, and the graduating fee is $[illegible].

Circulars of the school forwarded on application.
CHAS. A. POPE, M. D.,
jy26 d34 Acting Dean.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS
AT AUBURNDALE, MASS.

THE twelfth year of this school will commence the [illegible] of September. Studies preparatory to college or business pursued. Situation unsurpassed for health and all the purposes of juvenile education. The aim is to furnish for the pupil a good HOME as well as to impart a good education. For further information send for a circular or visit the Principal, Rev. J. E. WOODBRIDGE.
a2 d[illegible]

THE MISSES SMITH'S
YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.
SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL reopen on Wednesday, 5th September.

A limited number of young ladies will be admitted into the family as boarders.

For full particulars address as above, or the Rev. Dr. North, Frankfort, Ky.

BELLEWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next session opens on Thursday, the 6th of September, with a full corps of teachers. It is located on the ... country, but accessible six times a day by railroad. For circulars address Rev. W. W. HILL,
a1 d1m Bellewood Seminary, Ky.

WYERS' BOARDING-SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,
(Formerly A. Bolmar's) at
WEST CHESTER, PA.

A CLASSICAL, English, Mathematical, and COMMERCIAL School. The corps of Instructors is large, able, and experienced. MODERN LANGUAGES taught by native teachers. Instrumental and Vocal Music.

Apply for Circulars, &c., to
WILLIAM F. WYERS, A. M.,
West Chester, Pa.

The Scholastic year, of forty weeks, commences on the first Wednesday in September next.
jy27 d6w

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
135 Madison Av., corner 32d st., N. Y.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President

WILL reopen September 18. Ten young ladies will be admitted into the family of the resident Principal and Proprietor Mrs. M. S. Parks. For full particulars address as above.
jy5 d3m

WARREN COLLEGE

WILL open again September 3, 1866. For circulars apply to P. W. BARCLAY; for further information to S. T. SCOTT,
jy27 d3m* Bowling Green, Ky.

UNIVERSITY of LOUISVILLE,
LAW DEPARTMENT.
TWENTY-FIRST SESSION.

Hon. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.
Hon. WM. F. BULLOCK, Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.
Hon. P. B. MUIR, Professor of the History and Science of Law, Practice, Pleading, and Evidence.

THE Twenty-first Session of the School will commence on the First Monday in October next, and continue five months. Communications should be addressed to Professor PIRTLE, at Louisville, Ky.
JAMES GUTHRIE,
President of the University of Louisville.
jy2 d&wcow4m

ENGLISH AND GERMAN ACADEMY,
Corner Second and Gray streets.

THIS School will be reopened on Monday, the [illegible] day of September. Circulars may be procured at the bookstores of Messrs. Bradley & Gilbert, corner of Third and Green streets.
[illegible] KNAPP & HAILMAN.

MISS MARGARET W. WHITE
WILL OPEN HER
School for Girls
On Chestnut street on Monday, Sept. 3.
[illegible] dts

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.
ASHLAND AND TRANSYLVANIA, with a rare collegiate grounds, and a large number of buildings, the seat of the various Colleges.

Endowment $400,000, Real Estate $200,000.

A CORPS OF TWENTY INSTRUCTORS. Now in operation:

1. COLLEGE OF ARTS, R. Graham, A. M., Presiding Officer.

2. AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE of Kentucky, Jno. Aug. Williams, A. M., Presiding Officer.

3. COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE, R. Milligan, A. M., Presiding Officer.

4. COLLEGE OF LAW, M. C. Johnson, A. M., Presiding Officer.

5. COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS SCHOOL.

Tuition and Janitor's fees, $[illegible] per annum; Boarding from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per week.

Sessions of all the Colleges begin 1st of October.

For catalogues or further information,
Address J. B. BOWMAN, Regent,
au17 d12&w3 Lexington, Ky.

B. B. HUNTOON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS

WILL reopen on the 3d of September, in a new, commodious, and well ventilated school-room, on the east side of Sixth street, second house south of York street.

Terms, for the school year of forty weeks, eighty dollars, payable quarterly in advance. a1 d[illegible]

CECILIAN COLLEGE,
NEAR ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.

WILL resume its regular course of instruction the first Monday in September, 1866. Terms per session of twenty weeks, board, tuition, &c., $[illegible]. For particulars address H. A. CECIL & BROS., Elizabethtown, Ky.

Or our agents, Webb & Levering, Louisville, Ky.
a1 d[illegible]

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE Fall Session will commence September 10, 1866. Terms $[illegible] half year, ... [illegible] weeks ... [illegible]
Address COL. R. T. P. ALLEN, Supt., [illegible], Ky.
jy1 dts[illegible]

RAILROADS.

BROAD GAUGE SHORT LINE
BETWEEN
Louisville and the East,
THE
ATLANTIC
AND
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

Direct Connections at Cincinnati and Indianapolis
FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURG, PHILADELPHIA, AND ALL THE EASTERN CITIES.

This is the only direct route to the
Oil Regions of Pennsylvania.

Connections are made as follows: ... [illegible]

TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY

Passengers by the Broad Gauge Railway ... [illegible]

State Rooms Through Tickets and Baggage Checks can be procured at A. & G. W. Railroad office, Louisville ... [illegible]
E. F. FULLER, General Ticket Agent.
S. S. PARKER, ... Agent.
W. M. CULLER ... Agent.
[illegible] No. 2 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE
AND
Memphis and Louisville
RAILROAD LINE.

OPENING OF THE DIRECT LINE,
VIA CLARKSVILLE,
To Memphis, New Orleans, and Mobile.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING Monday, August [illegible], 1866, Trains will run through from Louisville to Nashville and Memphis, without change of cars, as follows:

LOUISVILLE TO MEMPHIS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Leave Louisville	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Arrive at [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at [illegible]	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Arrive at [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible] P. M.

Sleeping Cars on No. 2 from Louisville to Memphis.

The [illegible] P. M. train from Louisville ... [illegible]

The [illegible] A. M. train from Louisville connects ... [illegible]

LOUISVILLE TO NASHVILLE.

Leave Louisville	[illegible] A. M.	5[illegible] P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.

Sleeping Cars on 5 P. M. Train from Louisville to Nashville.

Both trains connect at Nashville with Nashville and Chattanooga and ... [illegible] ... Decatur, Huntsville, Chattanooga and Atlanta.

KNOXVILLE BRANCH.

Leave Louisville	7[illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Lebanon	1[illegible] A. M.
Arrive at Danville Station	1[illegible] P. M.
Arrive at Crab Orchard	2[illegible] P. M.

BARDSTOWN BRANCH.

Leave Louisville	1[illegible] P. M.
Arrive at Bardstown	[illegible] P. M.

Memphis and Nashville trains run daily. Knoxville and Bardstown branch trains run daily, except Sunday.
ALBERT FINK,
au[illegible] General Superintendent L. & N. R. R.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

THREE TRAINS DAILY

LEAVE Jeffersonville (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

7:00 A. M. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, making direct connection at Seymour with the Ohio and Mississippi R. R. for Vincennes, Cairo, St. Louis, and all points West, and also at Seymour for Cincinnati and all Eastern cities. Direct connection at Indianapolis, by two routes, for all Eastern cities; by two routes for Chicago and the Northwest and for St. Louis. Passengers by this train arrive at NEW YORK or other Eastern cities in **10 hours** in advance of any other route leaving Louisville the same day; arrive in CHICAGO **10 hours and 30 minutes** in advance of any other line.

3:15 P. M. DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, Seymour for Cincinnati and Eastern cities. At Indianapolis for all Eastern and Northeastern cities; for Chicago and all points in the Northwest, for St. Louis and all points West.

8:15 P. M. MIXED TRAIN DAILY EXCEPT ... [illegible]

12:00 NIGHT DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY, ... [illegible] ... at Indianapolis for all points East and Northwest; for Chicago and the Northwest, and for St. Louis and the West. Passengers by this train arrive 31 **hours quicker time** to New York than by any other route.

Passengers by taking this route avoid a disagreeable OMNIBUS RIDE OF FIVE MILES.

This route is **30 MILES SHORTER** than any other route to Chicago and the Northwest.

THIS IS THE ONLY DIRECT ALL RAIL ROUTE TO EASTERN CITIES.

All changes of Cars at Indianapolis made in Union Depot.

Passengers should EXAMINE THEIR TICKETS CAREFULLY to see that they read "JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD."

Any information can be obtained or Tickets purchased at the office of the Company, SOUTHEAST corner of Main and Third streets, and at No. 25 MAIN STREET, Louisville, Ky., at the Railroad Depot, Jeffersonville.
HORACE SCOTT,
General Superintendent.
JAMES FERRIER,
a[illegible] General Ticket Agent.

Louisville New Albany, and Chicago Railroad.

TWO daily trains leave New ALBANY, OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE—

9:15 A. M. Chicago Express, daily, Sundays excepted, making direct connection at M[illegible] for St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Kansas City, and all points West, also at Green Castle and Lafayette for Terre Haute, Mattoon, Alton, Decatur, Springfield, Jacksonville, Quincy, and all points in Central Illinois, and at Michigan City, for Detroit, Chicago, and points Northwest.

9:30 P. M. St. Louis and Cairo Night Express, daily, making direct connections for all points West and Northwest, and for Cincinnati and all Eastern cities.

Only one change of cars to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Baggage checked through from the Hotels.

For further information and through tickets apply at the office of the Company, ... corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky. Office open Sundays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
S. S. PARKER, Agent.
B. F. MASTEN, Superintendent. [illegible]

Louisville & Nashville Railroad.
GENERAL FREIGHT DEPARTMENT.

LOUISVILLE, March 13, 1866.

To Shippers.

FREIGHT will be received for Atlanta and all points South until further notice.
F. S. VAN ALSTINE,
m13 dtf Freight Agent.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort R. R.

FROM MARCH 29, 1866, TRAINS will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Departures for Lexington, 6 A. M. and 2[illegible] P. M.; Lagrange, 5[illegible] P. M. Arrivals from Lexington, 10[illegible] A. M. and 7 P. M.; Lagrange [illegible] A. M.
RY STEFFEE, Gen. T'kt Ag't.
GILL, Superintendent.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE.

Grand Pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior!

FIVE GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS

WILL be made as follows by each of the Steamers composing this Line:

Steamer ILLINOIS, ... burthen, Capt. J. E. Turner, leaves Cleveland THURSDAYS, July [illegible], August [illegible] and [illegible].

Steamer IRON CITY, Captain John Hallaran, leaves Cleveland MONDAYS, July [illegible] and [illegible], August [illegible] and 27th.

Steamer KEWEENAW, a new and staunch side-wheel boat, 900 tons burthen, Capt. Albert Stewart, leaves July 2[illegible], August [illegible] and [illegible].

Steamer ILLINOIS, staunch and commodious, of [illegible] tons burthen, Capt. B. G. Sweet, leaves Thursday, July 19th, August 2d, [illegible] and [illegible].

The steamers are all well appointed, having most competent and careful officers, are staunch and strong, the largest and most comfortable on the route.

They leave Cleveland at 9 o'clock P. M., after the arrival of the evening trains, and Detroit on the evening following.

State-rooms may be secured by addressing the Agents, PETTIT & HOLLAND, Cleveland, Ohio.
S. P. BRADY & CO.,
jy12 d[illegible] Detroit, Mich.

PHELAN, McGILL, & CO.,
PRACTICAL
Gas, Steam, and Water Pipe Fitters,
No. 131½ Fourth st., bet. Jefferson and Green.

REFITTING and Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Old Chandeliers regilded and rebronzed. All work done on the shortest notice. jl d2m

BOOTS & SHOES.

WE offer to the trade a full stock of BOOTS and SHOES at the lowest market prices.
INGALLS & CO.,
[illegible] West Main street
a6 d1m Between Fourth and Fifth.

HOTELS.

LA PIERRE HOUSE
PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscribers having leased this favorite House, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the latest [illegible] for the accommodation of guests. The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future as in the past. [illegible] BAKER & FARLEY.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LATE BROWN'S,
Washington, D. C.

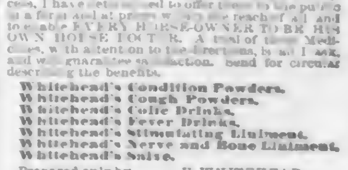
THIS leading Hotel, renovated and [illegible], is now prepared for the reception of [illegible] patrons.

U. S. HOTEL,
Louisville, Ky.
[illegible]
[illegible]
STOCKTON, LEARY, & CO.
may23 tf

A. V. DU PONT & CO.,
PROPRIETORS
OF THE
Louisville Paper Mill
AND
DEALERS IN PAPER OF ALL KINDS
AGENTS FOR
DU PONT'S GUNPOWDER
No. 136 [illegible] st., [illegible] Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

KEEP constantly on hand a full supply of
PRINTING PAPER,
LETTER PAPER,
NOTE PAPER,
ENVELOPES,
GUNPOWDER,
SHOT, &c. &c.

WHITEHEAD'S
Celebrated Remedies for Horses



AFTER an extensive veterinary practice of over thirty years, in which all these Remedies have been used with unparalleled success, I have determined to offer them to the public at a figure and at prices within the reach of all and to enable EVERY HORSE-OWNER TO BE HIS OWN HORSE DOCTOR. A trial of these Medicines, with attention to the directions, is all I ask, and will guarantee satisfaction. Send for circular describing the benefits.

Whitehead's Condition Powders.
Whitehead's Cough Powders.
Whitehead's Colic Drinks.
Whitehead's Fever Drinks.
Whitehead's Stimulating Liniment.
Whitehead's Nerve and Bone Liniment.
Whitehead's Salve.

Prepared only by E. WHITEHEAD,
Veterinary Surgeon,
[illegible] Richmond street, Cincinnati, O.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. may23 d6m

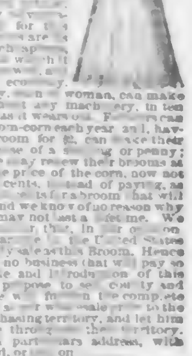
XX & XXX
ALE,

Pale,
Amber,
Cream,
Champagne,
AND
STOCK ALE.

WE have a large quantity of pure Stock Ale, in bbls and half bbls, which we invite the public to try samples of before purchasing.

WM. PADDON & SON,
City Brewery,
Sixth st., west side, bet. Main and Water,
m1 d6m LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE WISH TO CALL the attention of every gentleman and lady who is ... [illegible] ... PATENT PERPETUAL BROOM ... [illegible]



Any gentleman or lady, man or woman, can make a perfect broom, without any machinery, in ten minutes, and renew it as it wears out. Farmers can raise a few hills of broom-corn each year and, having purchased one broom for $2, can make their own without the expense of a shilling or penny; and in the cities people may renew their brooms at pleasure for the simple price of the corn, now not more than [illegible] cents or [illegible] cents, instead of paying, as they now do, from [illegible] to [illegible] cents for a broom that will not wear near as long, and we know of no reason why a handle and fixtures may not last a lifetime. We will venture that in all ... that, in our opinion there is not a single article in the United States that meets with so ready sale as this Broom. Hence we claim that there is no business that will pay so large a profit as the sale and introduction of this valuable article. We propose to sell county and State rights. Then we will furnish the complete Broom, to make at wholesale price to the person or persons purchasing territory, and let him or them sell the article throughout their territory. For circular and full particulars address, with stamp, the undersigned, or call on
DEWITT & PIPER,
Office No. [illegible] Jefferson street,
Between Second and Third,
je9 d3f Louisville, Ky

BOOT & SHOE STORE.
J. A. ISERT,

SOUTH side Market street, between Second and Third, No. 8[illegible], is just in receipt of a fine assortment of

Boots & Shoes for Spring & Summer,

Also a choice stock of Ladies' Gaiters and Shoes, and Children's Boots and Shoes, from the best manufacturers East. Special attention given to gentlemen's custom work. Thanking my old customers and the public generally for the liberal support heretofore extended him, he hopes to merit a continuance of the same. Call and examine goods.
je10 d3m

Important to Shippers to New Orleans, Texas, Mobile, Selma, and Montgomery.

Morgan Line U. S. Mail Steamers,
New Orleans to Galveston, Indianola, and Lavaca, Texas.

Morgan Line U. S. Mail Steamers,
Daily Packets, New Orleans & Mobile.

THESE Lines are maintained by new first-class low pressure steamers, constructed expressly for these trades, and are well known for their regularity and punctuality.

From New Orleans the Steamships leave tri-weekly, carrying freight and passengers for Galveston, Indianola, and Lavaca, from which goods can be shipped to all points in Texas.

Steamers depart daily for Mobile, connecting at that port with the Railroads and Steamboats for the interior, and carrying freight for Selma, Montgomery, and all points on the Alabama River.

All goods consigned to the undersigned will be promptly forwarded by any of the above points FREE of charges in New Orleans except ... [illegible]

These steamers are under contract with the U. S. Government for carrying the mails. Freight taken at very reasonable rates.

For further information letters addressed to the undersigned will be promptly answered.
J. C. HARRIS,
Agent Morgan Line,
Corner Camp and Common sts.,
jy16 d3m New Orleans.

THE LANE & BODLEY
PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
Portable Steam Engines,
SHINGLE MACHINES, CORNMILLS & SHAFTING,
Wood Working Machinery.
LANE & BODLEY,
Corner John and Water sts., CINCINNATI.
Applicants for Descriptive Circulars will specify the Machinery they need.
may31 dly

DRY GOODS.

WE are prepared to offer the trade a full and complete stock of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS. Our terms are cash.
JOSEPH T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
a1 d1m No. [illegible] Sixth street.

DR. YATES' Steam Dental Establishment. Best quality of Teeth $[illegible] to $[illegible], and all Dental work at one-half usual price. [illegible] Second, bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. jy16 d3m

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

COMBINING the maximum of efficiency, durability, and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than [illegible] being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
jy13 d3m Lawrence, Mass.